State Library

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
Office--North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St
One door east of Albemarle House.
TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $2.00 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XIX. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1887. NUMBER 12.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

General Greely, of the Signal Service, explains that the hot waves come east from the Mississippi. There is a pretty general feeling in favor of restricted emigration in this hot-wave movement.

The ancient and famous city of Damascus, which was a place of importance 1900 years B. C., is busy with plans for laying railroad lines through the streets. Street cars in a city said to have been founded by Abraham would be a startling novelty. The place has 120,000 inhabitants.

Sergeant Mason, made famous for having shot at Guiteau during his trial for the murder of President Garfield, has become a prosperous and very quiet farmer in Orange county, Virginia. He, with his wife Betty and several babies, are reported to be perfectly comfortable in all respects.

It is 10 years since James Lick, the San Francisco millionaire, died, leaving the bulk of his large fortune for charitable and scientific purposes, yet the most practical of his bequests — the training-school in the trades for young lads—has never been begun. In their first 10 years of management the Lick trustees spent $150,000 for legal fees.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has had a gigantic merry-go-round erected in the garden of his country palace. Every denizen of the African jungle is represented on it. His favorite amusement is to take about fifty of the ladies of his harem out to this palace where he makes them ride round for hours at a time whilst he looks on and drinks sherbet.

In thirteen years, it is estimated, there will not be another arable acre of public lands to be disposed of. We have accordingly thirteen years in which to settle the problem of immigration. Not too long a time, certainly, when the importance of the solution and the general incompetency of those who are trying to furnish it are taken into account.

The Galveston News is authority for the statement that in 1880 there were only about 500 miles of railway in Mexico, while by the close of the present year there will be over 3600, with a capital of about $120,000,000 invested. Of the total mileage 2700 miles are owned and operated by Americans. An idea of the value of railway construction to Mexico may be obtained when it is stated that the revenues of the country have increased from $17,800,000 in 1879 to $33,000,000 in 1886.

There are over 100,000 horses used in hauling street cars in the United States. Chicago has 8625; Cincinnati, 2175 and St. Louis 2815. Five years is more than the average useful life of a horse for street car purposes. The success of the system of propelling street cars by electricity has convinced street car men that the horses must go, more especially since it has been thoroughly demonstrated that cars can be run by electricity under the system for one-half the cost of running by horses.

As most of our readers probably know, the largest park in the country is in Philadelphia. Fairmount park of that city contains 3000 acres and is eleven miles long. Central park of New York includes 834 acres, costing $15,000,000 for the land and improvements. The Chicago parks cover over 2000 acres, and those of St. Louis about the same. Prospect park, Brooklyn, includes nearly 600 acres, and Druid Hill park of Baltimore 680 acres. In these figures National parks or reservations are not considered.

The effort of the Utah Mormons to get into the Union is not prospering very much. They have formed a constitution forbidding plural marriages, but there is a general feeling of distrust of this as a mere trick to gain statehood, after which the prohibition could be easily done away with. Neither the Republican nor Democratic leaders in Utah would have anything to do with the convention. This leaves a poor showing when the State comes to Congress for admission. The Mormons have one delegate in that body, and he has no vote.

During the last eight years the American Sunday-school Union has established 173 Sunday-schools in the Indian Territory, containing 973 teachers, and 6931 scholars. One missionary reports his work last year as having been among eleven tribes, speaking as many different dialects—Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Pottawatomies, Caddoes, Comanches, Wichitas, Kiowas and Apaches. Had the Union the means, this work among these people could be prosecuted upon a much larger scale, and with even better results than are at present obtained. Earnest and well qualified men are ready for the work as soon as means are forthcoming.

In Japan, owing to the frequency of earthquakes, lofty houses are uncommon, and the Japanese are not so skillful at going up and down stairs as Americans are; but the degree of their awkwardness at this kind of locomotion has only recently been made known. The facts are submitted to the world by a candid reporter of Philadelphia, who has made a study of the Japanese sojourning in that city. "To reach their rooms," he says, "they are compelled to go up very cautiously, and with the aid of the balustrade. Some even do not hesitate to go up cat-fashion, on all-fours, from step to step." That is remarkable—and yet, not particularly remarkable if the Japanese whose methods the reporter records are babies.

The Unexpressed.

Could all the love within one heart be spoken,
Could all the sorrow of one soul be read,
Or could the ice that hides one joy be broken,
What need that aught again be sung or said?

But mute we stand when most we would reveal,
Nor may the mystic barrier be past;
Words but the deep and struggling thought conceal,
And silence must our refuge be at last.
—[Laura Winthrop Johnson.

Miss Grace's Happy Thought.

BY L. B. COCROFT.

"Oh, Aunt Emily!"

It was such an eager, breathless voice that Mrs. Girton looked up in alarm as Grace Douglass came into the hall. But Nannie and Sadie Girton were behind her and Will Douglass brought up the rear; so, reassured as to the possibility of an accident, Mrs. Girton smiled at her ward's eager face, quite sure that Grace had a favor to ask, and quite sure, also, that the "favor" was to be allowed to do something for somebody else.

"Well, my dear, what is it?"

But Grace's first words came as a very decided surprise.

"You know Saturday is my birthday, Auntie."

"The most important day in the year," added Will.

"And I've been thinking that, if you didn't mind, I should like——"

"To celebrate it in a manner benefitting the occasion," put in Will.

Grace slipped her pretty hand over his lips. "Now do be quiet, while I tell Auntie. I want to have a picnic, Auntie, over in Eades's woods, with all the children—all the little girls that is, that I can gather together in the village. Do say that I may."

"But there are not more than half a dozen children," said Mrs. Girton, doubtfully.

"Oh, but Aunty, I mean all the children. You know the poor little things don't have much fun, and really it's a simple affair. If you'll let Jane boil a ham and make a good supply of bread, I'll make a lot of cookies and plain cake, and buy a few pounds of candy, and that's all we'll need."

"Whereas, last year, when she was eighteen, we needed music, and salad, and ices, and jellies, and Chinese lanterns, and a new gown, and other things too numerous to mention," said Will, persuasively. "You see, Aunt Emily, this is decidedly more economical.

Mrs. Girton laughed. "Do as you like, my dear; only leave us enough in the house to last over Sunday. Jane shall boil the ham, and bake all the bread and cake you want. Only you must see how many children there are. Twenty? Fifty? I haven't the dimmest idea, myself."

"About thirty; certainly not more than thirty-five," said Grace, who had made a rapid calculation. "In the first place, there are Nannie and Saidee, and I know Mrs. Merton will let her children come. Then there's the doctor's little daughter, and a child who is staying at the rectory."

"Six," said Will; "and for number seven I suggest that baby at the blacksmith's."

"Four years old? Isn't that rather young?" said Mrs. Girton.

"Will and she are great friends," said Grace, smiling. "We certainly must have her, and for the rest, I'll run over and ask Mrs. Merton for a list of names. She knows everybody."

"The very thing," said Mrs. Girton. "Suppose you go over there now. You will have time before tea—only she will be sure to want you to stay."

And Mrs. Merton did. "My dear Grace, how good of you! Come in, the tea-bell has just rung," she began cordially, going forward to meet the young lady, and drawing her arm through her own to lead her into the house. "On a begging expedition you say? Well, we'll discuss it at our leisure, and you can lay it before Mr. Merton."

"Ah," said that gentleman, "how lucky it is that I slipped a dime into Polly's charity purse this morning! Perhaps if the cause is very deserving, I may be induced to contribute another stray penny. Let us hear what it is, Miss Grace, and let me give you some of these strawberries."

"I only want your children, and some advice this time," said Grace, detailing her plan.

"My children you may have, on condition that you let me fill a corner in one of your hampers," said Mrs. Merton promptly. "You can use corn-beef sandwiches, I know, and hard-bolied eggs too. Then doughnuts and some cake, and oh! by the way, what can you give them to drink? Let me send a big tin of milk over. I'll see that some ice goes with it to keep it cool. Then you can have——"

But there Grace fairly put her hands over her ears. "Dear Mrs. Merton, we have provisions enough for an army."

"You'll need them all; and, by the way, let me suggest that you tell the children to wear plain calico frocks. It puts them on something resembling equality."

"I'll remember; thank you for thinking of it. And how about the children? I told Auntie that they would number from thirty to thirty-five."

Mrs. Merton stopped to think. "Yes; I'll write out a list after tea, so that we shall be sure to remember everybody. Tom, couldn't you spare one of the farm wagons to take them all to the picnic ground?"

"Let them walk over, and in the afternoon I'll send a couple of teams to bring everybody home. Don't you think, Miss Grace, that it would be well to have three or four lads to help you keep order, and to fetch and carry? Your brother will help I know, and I'll give Robert a day off. He's a young fellow who came to us in the spring, and we all think highly of him. He's just the one to help you, for nothing pleases him better than to gather a crowd of children about him. Then there's the blacksmith's eldest boy. You don't know how pleased he would be at being asked to help you."

"The very thing!" said Grace. "I'll stop there to-morrow and ask him, and no doubt he can tell me of a fourth helper."

There was no difficulty in getting the children. Perhaps their mothers found more in getting them ready, for Friday morning saw all the clothes-lines in the village fluttering with faded little frocks and pinafores, which needed all that soap and water could do to make them presentable. More than one little guest was without shoes or stockings; but at least they all had clean faces and famous appetites. I don't know whether the sun was in Grace's confidence, but it really seemed as if he knew all about it, when his bright red face peeped over the hills and shot a glance upward to the clear sky, and another down to the dewy fields about five o'clock that morning. He fairly smiled all over when he looked in at Professor Girton's, until the quiet house was quite transfigured with the glow. Not only Mrs. Girton and Grace were there in the kitchen, but even Will was lending a ready hand. "For it takes the hand of a man, or at least of a big boy, to slice bread enough for Grace's army," said the handsome young fellow of one-and-twenty, deftly plying his knife while he talked.

Ten o'clock was the hour chosen for starting, but by half-past nine every child was waiting on Mrs. Girton's lawn. Grace, in a pretty blue gingham gown, was flying here and there among them, and her four knights, as Will laughingly dubbed himself and his companions, were stowing pails and baskets in the cart, and answering a ceaseless round of questions from the eager little crowd.

"March? Of course you may, and sing too. What do you want to sing?"

Somebody suggested "Shoo Fly," and somebody else voted for "Bar-berry Allan," but the choice of the majority fell upon "Onward Christian Soldiers," which almost everybody professed to know. It turned out that they held various ideas as to time and tune, but as they all sang with right good will, that mattered little. Then Grace and her brother sang songs in which the children came in on a stirring chorus, and time passed so quickly that there was a general cry of surprise when the picnic ground was reached. The cart was there, ready to be unloaded, and Grace and two of her "knights" took the work in hand, while the other two lads and Mrs. Merton started round games among the children. They played hide-and-seek, and "here we go round the mulberry bush;" and it turned out that the doctor's little daughter had brought half a dozen bean bags, which furnished fun for twice as many children.

Four or five little girls wandered out of sight for a while, and then one of the party came back and held a whispered consultation with Mrs. Merton. It ended in her going back with the child, and then Mr. Douglass was called and let into the secret. The end of it all was, that when Grace marshalled her forces and took her place at the head of the table—or rather, the table-cloth—four little girls came forward carrying a wreath of wild flowers, which Will took and placed upon his sister's head. It proved a size too large, and came down over her shoulders; but Mrs. Merton soon remedied the trouble by loosening the ends of the wreath and twining it, in a long spray, from Grace's shoulder crosswise to her waist.

There was more than even that hungry crowd could eat; and when each little girl had at last declined another piece of cake, Will Douglass stood up and made a funny speech, drinking Miss Grace's health in a glass of iced milk, amid much laughter and clapping of hands on the part of the children.

Then Nannie and Saidee, who knew what Mrs. Douglass could do in the way of a story, begged for one, and Grace was led away to the foot of a large oak tree, around which all the children gathered to listen. Mrs. Merton and the "knights" meanwhile cleared away the remains of the feast, and made a little parcel for each child to take home to mamma.

Nobody could believe that it was four o'clock when two of Mr. Merton's farm wagons appeared, followed by their kind-hearted owner and Professor Girton.

And then came the crowning surprise of the day, a cake, and such a cake! It was covered with frosting, had nineteen candles around the edge, and bore a pink rose in the centre.

Strange to say, it was cut into exactly thirty-seven pieces. There were thirty-seven children present, including "Miss Grace," Mr. Merton said, and, as he passed the cake, he warned each little girl to bite it slowly and very carefully, as he was almost sure she would find a big raisin seed, or something else in her slice.

The children said, "Yes, sir; thank you, sir," and bit into the slices; and at last one little girl cried out, "Oh, my! it isn't a raisin seed, it's—five cents!"

Sure enough, there was a bright five-cent piece in every slice. Miss Grace declared that she meant to keep hers always, to remind her of her pleasant birthday party; but all the children said that they couldn't possibly forget the day, even if they tried, so that they would not need to keep the five-cent pieces very long by way of a souvenir.

Then group after group came up to bid Grace good-by, and to thank her for "the very best time I ever had in all my life, Miss Douglass," and, at last, a funny little cheer went up as the wagons rolled away with their tired, but happy freight.

"Well, Grace, I think your thought was a happy one. Has the day been a success?" said the professor, smiling down at her radiant face.

"Indeed it has! I mean to do it again next year—this, or something like it. Don't you think it's the best way to keep birthdays, Uncle John?"

"To go on a picnic?" said the professor, laughing.

"No—not exactly; but to do something to make somebody else glad that one is in the world with a birthday to keep. And then, "she added, softly, "I thought about something else, 'when thou makest a feast'"——

"Ah!" said the professor. "So that was where the 'Happy Thought' came in, was it? Yes, Grace, it's the very best way to keep a birthday. May you live to keep many and many a one. I'm sure," he added, gently, "that somebody will always have cause to be 'glad that you are in the world with a birthday to keep.'"—[Independent.

The Only Laughing Animal.

For my part, writes George Stewart, I am convinced that, in every one of our perceptions of the comic, humorous or ridiculous, there is an ultimate element which can no more be analyzed or defined by anything else than can our ideas of truth or goodness. But however this may be, it is abundantly evident that all human laughter (other than that due to the mere physical influences) includes a distinct intellectual element. This is a laughter in which no mere animal shares. The anthropoid apes are by far the most like man of all brutes, and a very bright and lively adult specimen—a chimpanzee called Sally—is now living in the gardens of the Zoological Society, of London, and is remarkable for the readiness and dexterity with which she has learned to perform many tricks. At my request experiments have been made to see if she could be got to give any evidence of a perception of the ludicrous. For this purpose her keeper arrayed himself in various unusual and brightly colored garments and went through a number of absurd gestures; Sally was evidently interested in his appearance and inspected him with care, but, as evidently, did not realize the humor of the situation. Indeed, her keeper (who is an extremely intelligent man) assured me he has never detected anything in her demeanor which he could set down to a perception of the ludicrous, although she has very marked and definite ways of expressing her feelings of joy, anger or disappointment.

A City's Car Horses.

When it is written that the Brooklyn City owns over 2,700 horses and that each horse costs 30 cents a day, some idea of the magnitude of the expense can be figured. It will be seen that at this rate over $800 is spent on maintenance alone. It is claimed, and probably justly, that a car horse receives better treatment than an animal driven to a private conveyance. All the stables of the Brooklyn City are well ventilated. Air is permitted to enter from the top and sides, while there is a draft through the long corrider in front of each row of stalls. Over the stall of each horse is a placard, giving the occupant's age, cost, where purchased and a few other particulars. A space is left for the animal's death, the rate of the latter being about two per cent. yearly. If faults can be found with the general workings of the Brooklyn City railroad company it cannot be said that those employes in the stable are open to censure.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

Effect of Certain Odors.

The aroma of red cedar is fatal to house moths; the aroma of black walnut leaves is fatal to fleas. It is a matter of common observation that persons engaged in the business of making shingles from odoriferous cypress timber in malarial districts are rarely, if ever, affected by malarial diseases, and that persons engaged in gathering and distilling turpentine do not suffer from either malarial diseases or consumption. It is said that when cholera was epidemic in Memphis, Tenn., persons working in livery stables were entirely exempt from it. It is affirmed that since the destruction of the clove trees on the island of Ternate the colony has suffered from epidemics unknown before; and in times when cholera has prevailed in London and Paris those employed in the perfumery factories have escaped its ravages.—[Herald of Health.

Virtues of Indian Corn.

Indian corn contains a large amount of nitrogen, has anti-constipating qualities, is easily assimilated, cheap and very nutritive. A doctor of note declares that a course of Indian meal, in the shape of Johnny cake, hoe cake, corn or pone bread and mush, relieved by copious draughts of pure cows milk, to which, if inclined to dyspepsia, a little lime water may be added, will make a life, now a burden, well worth the living; and you need no other treatment to correct your nervousness, brighten your vision and give you sweet and peaceful sleep.

Senator Fair's Skull.

The Chicago Times tells the following story of Senator Fair: A number of years ago, when he was engaged in actively superintending one of his mining properties, he directed the boss in one of his mines to have a wrought-iron crank made at a certain angle. This foreman told him it was impossible. Mr. Fair then went into the works at the mouth of the mine, put on a workman's apron and cap and began the work of making the crank himself, at the angle which he had described. The foreman in charge of the room, coming around, saw a workman, as he supposed, disobeying orders in wasting property by trying to make what had already been declared to be an impossibility; he picked up a piece of iron and knocked the amateur workman down, just as he was completing the piece of work. This blow fractured Fair's skull. His life was saved only through trepanning. Mr. Fair to-day has a small silver plate in the top of his head. After he had recovered he felt very uncomfortable. He felt symptoms of a brain trouble. After a time he went back to the surgeon and said: "I am certain that that job was not well done; there is a splinter eft in that wound—I can feel the prick of it." The surgeon at first would not listen to Mr. Fair, but he insisted on having it done over again. The surgeon then discovered that there was a splinter, and that if the senator had not himself discovered the cause of his trouble, his brain would have been affected in a short time beyond the hope of recovery.

The Discoverer of Spectacles.

Fewer inventions have conferred a greater blessing on the human race than that which assists impaired vision. Dr. Johnson rightly expressed his surprise that such a benefactor as the discoverer of spectacles should have been regarded with indifference, and found no worthy biographer to celebrate his ingenuity. Unfortunately, however, his name is a matter of much uncertainty; and, hence, a grateful posterity have been prevented from bestowing upon his memory that honor which it has so richly merited. But it may be noted that popular opinion has long ago pronounced in favor of Spina, a Florentine monk, as the rightful claimant, although some are in favor of Roger Bacon. Monsieur Spoon in his "Researches Curieuses d'Antiduite" fixes the date of the invention of spectacles between the years 1280 and 1311, and says that Alexander de Spina, having seen a pair made by some other person, who was unwilling to communicate the secret of their construction, ordered a pair for himself, and found them so useful that he cheerfully and promptly made the invention public. According to an Italian antiquary, the person to whom Spina was indebted for his information was Salvino, who died in the year 1318, and he quotes from a manuscript in his possession an epitaph which records the circumstances: "Here lies Salvino Armoto d'Armati, of Florence, the inventor of spectacles. May God pardon his sins. The year 1318."—[London Standard.

Walking Sticks.

To break off a branch for defensive purposes, as Crusoe did on finding himself on an unknown island, would be one of the first acts of primitive man. A rude support of this kind would soon be followed by the pilgrim's staff, familiar to us in the pictures of the patriarchs; and from these early staves down to the gold-headed cane of our modern dandy, what a variety of walking sticks have been produced, according to the fancy and fashion of the time. When in 1701, footmen attending gentlemen were forbidden to carry swords, those quarrelsome weapons were usually replaced by a porter's staff, with a large silver handle, as it was then described. Thirty years later gentlemen were forbidden to carry swords and to carry large oak sticks, with great heads and ugly faces carved thereon. Before very long a competition arose between long and short walking sticks; some gentlemen liked them long as leaping poles, as a satirist of the day tells us, while others preferred a yard of varnished cane "scraped taper, bound at one end with wax taper, and tipped at the other with a neat turned ivory head as big as a silver penny."—

An Ingenious Oriole.

It is curious what a variety of materials Baltimore orioles will use in the construction of their nests. In the lawn of one of the prettiest homes in the State of Maryland a pair of orioles selected a tree in which to build. It was a large fir tree, about 45 feet from the house. The lady of the house was sewing by one of the windows opposite this tree early one beautiful summer morning, and, on being called away to some other room, she placed her spool of cotton on the window sill. When she returned she found the spool was gone, and on looking for it discovered it on the floor of the porch which was just outside of the window. She found that a considerable length of the cotton was unwound, and looking for the end of it she traced it up to the nest of the oriole, and saw the bird busily weaving it into the nest. The lady placed the spool in the window, and it was shown as a curiosity to all who visited the house.—[St. Nicholas.

The Right Kind of a Keepsake.

"You want a keepsake that will always remind you of me?" she said.

"I do, darling," he said, tenderly.

"What's the matter with myself?" she whispered.

There will be a wedding shortly.—[Boston Courier.

DRINKING BEER.

A Brewery Employe Who Consumes a Keg Per Day.

The Daily Record Per Man From 25 to 100 Glasses.

Some people seem to be specially constructed for drinking beer. "See that man?" remarked the foreman of one of the lager-beer breweries in this city, pointing to a corpulent German workman who was standing before the small bar, which the proprietors of the brewery run for the exclusive benefit of their employes.

"Yes."

"Do you notice anything peculiar about his appearance?"

"Nothing very remarkable. Why do you ask?"

"I think he drinks more beer every day than any other man in New York."

"He does't look like a hard drinker."

"No more so than any of the rest of our men, and he is not what you Americans would call a hard drinker. In the fifteen years he has worked for us I have never seen him drunk, but he will drink on an average 100 glasses of beer a day. That is just about a keg of beer a day. Some days he will drink more and some days less."

"Doesn't it hurt him?"

"It doesn't appear to. He has never been away a day on account of sickness since I have been here. When he comes down in the morning, which is about 5 o'clock, his first act generally is to drink ten or fifteen glasses of beer to clear his throat for the day. Then, whenever he feels thirsty he leaves his work for another drink. This bar is kept entirely for our men and our visitors. The barkeepers have orders to give our men all the beer they want whenever they want it. If I see a man leaving his work too often I tell him to stay at the bar a little longer and take three or four glasses, instead of running back and forth after one glass each time. A few breweries give their workmen tickets good for one glass of beer each, but most concerns let their men drink all they want without counting the number. It makes the men feel better and doesn't cost any more in the long run."

"All of your men are not as heavy drinkers as this man?"

"No, but there is very little difference practically. An ordinary man would get as drunk on 40 glasses of beer as on 100, provided that he could hold that much fluid. I suppose the average is about 40 in this brewery. We have nearly 125 workmen in this building and they drink over 40 kegs a day. As there are 110 glasses in a keg, you can see that the average is not far from 40 glasses each. We have about fifty drivers, but they get most of their beer on their routes from their customers. I don't suppose there is a man here who drinks less than 20 glasses a day and there are half a dozen who run over sixty."

"How do the men manage to stand it so well?"

"Come around the brewery with me and I'll show you," said the foreman, leading the reporter into a large stone-floored room, where a dozen or so brawny workmen were washing a score of beer kegs in a shallow tub of scalding water. "Just notice," he coutinued, "the temperature of this room. It is 10 degrees hotter than it is outdoors. Those men are wet through with perspiration. That is the way they work off their beer. This isn't like walking or working in the sun. There is no danger of sunstrokes over that tub, and they carry most of their beer home with them in their dripping flannel shirts. Now look down in the cellars with me," went on the foreman, as he prepared a brace of lighted candles and led the way down several flights of stairs into the great black cavern under the building. The change in the temperature could not have been more startling. From 106 above zero it suddenly dropped to 35, and from the pipes which supplied the cold air hung huge icicles. The vaults were piled high with deep vats, some filled with beer and some empty. Into one of the latter a workman was seen working his way through a hole apparently too small to accommodate a fraction of his girth. But such was the yielding character of his corporosity that the seeming miracle was accomplished without much difficulty, but with very little room to spare. Once indeed a hose was handed him by his companion and in a few minutes he wormed his way out again, leaving behind him as clean a vat as ever beer besoiled."

"This kind of work," explained the foreman, "admits of beer-drinking without danger. No chance of a man being overcome with the heat down here. In the wash-room the men drink beer to keep cool. Here the men take it to keep warm. Now there is one place I want to show you, where our men have a chance to work off their beer," continued the foreman as he conducted the reporter through the winding passage between the vats, up the stairs into New York again, "and that is our malt-room."

The malt-room is as high above the ground as the vaults are down below it and as hot as they are cold. Next to the sun-scorched roof, there lie bushels upon bushels of malt, and in a stifling atmosphere of dust and heat there were a dozen men shovelling the grain into barrows which were being wheeled to the elevator that lowers them to the boiler-room where the malt mixes with hops and water and comes out foaming lager-beer in the keg behind the counter in the barroom.

"The men would choke to death here without their beer. When they work ten hours, as they do up here, forty glasses of beer is not a large amount to drink after one gets used to it," continued the foreman. "I have now shown you the hardest work our men do, and you can easily see why the beer they drink doesn't hurt them particularly. If they were in some other business I suppose it might be different.—[New York World.

A Japanese Prison

The main prison in Ka[illegible] ted in a central place of the capital, Tokio, and is under the direct control of the Minister of the Interior. The building is two stories high, and made in the shape of a cross. In each story there are 40 cages, making 80 cages in all. Each cage is nine feet square. The Japanese government manages to keep many prisoners in this prison for two or three years without any public trial. Each cage generally contains ten or eleven prisoners, who eat and sleep in this small box. Or, perhaps, it is better to say the prisoners try to sleep, heaped up one over the other.

There are always from 800 to 900 prisoners kept in this way. Many become sick, and some die. The outside of each cage is protected by a strong wooden frame. The frame itself becomes a door to let the prisoners in and out. The side facing the yards has a large window, protected with an iron frame, of which the door must not be closed without the permission of the officials, even in the severest winter nights. This is a common occurrence that prisoners are found covered with snow. The most of the prisoners have no means of communicating with their friends. When they are arrested the government spy or police tell them that they need not bring any money with them, as they will be sent back to their homes in a few minutes. When they go to the prison they are kept there six months at least. During this time, if they have any money to pay postage, they are permitted to send their letters; but if they have no money no letter can be sent by public expense. They are never permitted to see their friends until the judge of a secret examination makes up his mind to send a prisoner to the court of public trial.—[Washington Star.

A Fish That Haunts Wrecks.

In passing the tug Effort a huge brownish kind of a fish was seen tied to the gunwale. Quite a crowd was gathered about surveying the fish, which lashed the water angrily with its tail. The fish was caught outside yesterday by Mr. Charles Miller and left tied to the Effort. "That," said the reporter's companion, "is the junefish, or jewfish, as some will persist in calling them. How the term of jewfish was ever applied to it I am at a loss to imagine, but the other term is easily explained. A junefish was never known to be caught in the bay or Gulf unless the month was June; that is, they do not appear until that month, and may be caught afterward all summer. They are always haunting old wrecks, sunken piling, and frequently come around the wharves. Sunken wrecks, however, seem to hold a peculiar fascination for them, as it is there they are mostly caught. They can be caught right now at the wreck of the old Westfield off the southeast end of Pelican Spit. This place was formerly well supplied with fish of all kinds, but lately they are not plentiful there by any means. Junefish are abundant off Indianola, where there are a good many old wrecks imbedded in the bottom of the Gulf. These wrecks were caused by the great storm of 1875, and the junefish haunt them by day and night. They can always be caught there with the proper bait.—[Galveston News.

A Heartless Skeptic.

"How people do change," said the beggar. "Some men get spoiled by riches. There's a man who never refused to give me a half when I told him my wife was dying, or my child was ill—no, not in five years, and now, just because he's made a lucky strike in land and I raised the limit to $2.50 he turns around and calls me a liar and says I hain't got no child and I hain't got no wife, I ain't," and the beggar wiped away a tear. "'Tain't so much that he didn't give me the money that makes me feel bad. It's for him to call me a liar now, after he's believed me for five years."

Paper Doors.

Paper doors are coming into use, and, as compared with those of wood, possess the advantage of neither shrinking, swelling, cracking nor warping. It is formed of two thick paper boards, stamped and moulded into panels, and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. After being covered with a waterproof coating and then with one that is fireproof, it is painted, varnished and hung in the usual way.

A Cold World.

"What brought you to this place, my friend?" inquired a visitor at the penitentiary of a convict.

"A mere matter of opinion got me here, sir."

"Impossible!"

"No, sir. I expressed the opinion that I was innocent, and the jury expressed the opinion that I wasn't. It's a cold world, sir."—[Life.

Beyond.

It seemeth such a little way to me
Across to that strange country, the Beyond,
And yet not strange, for it has grown to be
The home of those of whom I am so fond;
They make it seem familiar and most dear,
As journeying friends bring distant countries near.

So close it lies that, when my sight is clear,
I think I see the gleaming strand;
I know, I feel that those who've gone from here
Come near enough to touch my hand;
I often think, but for our veiled eyes,
We should find heaven right 'round us lies.

I can not make it seem a day to dread
When from this dear earth I shall journey out
To that still dearer country of the dead,
[illegible] so long dreamed about.
And meet the friends who wait for me, I know.

And so for me there is no sting to death,
And so the grave has lost its victory;
It is but crossing, with a bated breath,
And white, set face, a little strip of sea,
To find the loved ones waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

HUMOROUS.

If the sun is cooling as the astronomers say, it is very slow about it.

The young man full of promise frequently turns out bad pay.

When a man buys a porous plaster he generally sticks to his bargain.

A person can be in Chicago, Ill., and yet be well. This is a curious fact.

Among the people mentioned as shining at the summer hotels we fail to find the bootblacks.

There has been a drop of $500 in the price of elephants, but it costs as much as ever to see the animal.

Benjamin Franklin was only 21 when he married. He very soon after discovered what lightning was like.

The report that Stagg, the Yale pitcher, contemplates becoming a minister, is doubtless based on his good delivery.

"I can give you a good point," said the mosquito, softly, in the ear of the sleeping editor, "for insertion on your outside."

An Indiana man drew a revolver on a doctor, and the doctor drew a box of pills on the Hoosier. Both fired at once, and neither can recover.

A dog's hair is said to have turned white through pain. It may be that the gentleman who is authority for the statement only said this to give color to his story.

"How soft the moonlight sleeps upon the bank!" exclaimed the poetic burglar toying with his drill. "I wish the same might be said of the watchman," replied his companion.

The man who was seen going in swimming on a rainy day with an umbrella over his head is probably the individual who carried a palm-leaf fan to the Arctic regions.

When scouts get on the trail of the Indians it is an indication that there is going to be war. It is about the same thing when a young man gets on the trail of a young lady.

"What's the matter with your eyes, Joe?" "Been sifting ashes, Bill. The wind's against me, no matter how I turn." "I never get ashes in my eyes, Joe." "How do you avoid it?" "I let my wife sift them."

A law was recently passed by the Ohio Legislature declaring that the husband was the head of the family. Until that act is signed by all the women it will be inoperative, and even then it is likely to prove a dead letter.

Young man (to messenger boy)—What did the young lady say when you gave her the flowers? Messenger boy—She asked the young feller who was sittin' on the porch with her if he didn't want some for a buttonhole bouquet.

A girl graduate of a Western musical college was overcome when she stood in the presence of her first audience, and had to be carried home. But this is more merciful than to have suffered the whole audience to be overcome by the girl graduate.

"No, Bobby," said his mother, "one piece of pie is quite enough for you!" "It's funny," responded Bobby, with an injured air, "you say you are anxious that I should learn to eat properly, and yet you won't give me a chance to practice!"

A man employed to distribute handbills succumbed to the heat and was sent to a hospital. The physician on duty, weary of the monotonous phrase, "prostrated by the heat," varied his report in this case by stating that the patient had been "overcome by overdistribution of circulars.

Locusts Devouring the Land.

Locusts have done a great deal of damage in Salvador and Gautemala, and both Governments are adopting measures to alienate the suffering which has resulted. The Diario Official of Salvador says: "The locusts have invaded the greater part of the republic, and it has proved impossible to destroy the hordes of these pests." A letter from Chalatenango, Salvador, says that locusts have appeared there in swarms, and that as there is no Indian corn for sale—as the locusts have devoured it—the poor have nothing eat, and some of them have lived for days at a time on a little fruit and herbs. Beans and rice are at a fabulous figure, and if it were not for the donations made in edibles by a few fortunate holders of stores the people would starve to death.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1887.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page
Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

FAIRS AS EDUCATORS.

Mankind in any pursuit, if he becomes an adept, must compete face to face with his actual competitors. It is the attrition of mind on mind that furbishes up and polishes both. Many of the pursuits of life depend on man's shrewdness, tact and energy for success. Not so with the agriculturist. He has to depend upon the soil; atmosphere and sun aside from his own exertions and good management. And unless a student of natural laws, aided by what he gleans from experience, observation, and the information acquired through books, or by contact with his fellows engaged in a similar pursuit, he will fail as often as he succeeds.

And it is here where the FAIR comes in as a factor to assist. By relating experience and observation by an interchange of views and opinions by the [illegible] more and more from [illegible] At the Fair the [illegible] demonstrated, and [illegible] brightened [illegible] increased desire for knowledge is provoked.

It is at the Fair where can be seen a practical demonstration of the projects read or heard about in regard to breeding, [illegible] ling and feeding [illegible] for profit and in labor saving machinery for the farm, dairy household. It is at the Fair where you meet and mingle with the brightest and most enterprising farmers and artisans of the county and district. You converse with them. You hear them talk in explanation of their methods, elaborate their theories and experiences in every department of industrial life, argue their differences in judgement, management and practice, and thereby learn, perhaps, in a day, what it would probably have taken months or years to have acquired by practical experience or researches.

THE LATE SPENCER F. BAIRD.

Dr. Spencer F. Baird, who died a few weeks ago, and was Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and United States Fish Commissioner, was responsible for 1,200 titles of books, records, pamphlets and articles—the largest number to be credited to any one American, and very nearly the largest which any man, living or dead, can claim. These range all the way from the cyclopedia which he edited thirty-five years ago down to newspaper articles, and cover an enormous range of scientific work, in one of which—birds—Dr. Baird is a recognized authority, a link between Audobon, with whom he worked, and the science of to-day. In the rest he has been the compiler and director of other men's work. He has probably done more to cheapen food by the ultimate work of the Fish Commission which he organized than has been accomplished by any but two Americans—Rumford and McCormick.

[illegible] and mournfully remarks: "There is no sort of question as to the [illegible] sentiment is growing in [illegible] tain counties. It is highly probable that the next Congressional delegation from this district will consist of Republicans."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* gives this sensible advice to the workingman who thinks of joining the Anti-Poverty Society: "Marry an economical girl, and have a nice little Anti-Poverty Society of your own, with your wife for President and Treasurer."

The most reliable elements of manure are the liquid and gaseous, and are not to be measured by the cord. They are the first to escape and the hardest to hold, and pass off unnoticed through such an easy outlet.

It is said that $100 worth of cheese takes from the farm less than one-seventh the fertility taken by $100 worth of grain, while $100 worth of butter, is the skim milk is fed on the farm, takes nothing at all.

Russian products have made their appearance in the English market, and the prospects are favorable for a large and increasing trade in butter and cheese with Russia.

The politican wirepullers are already at work, but the indications are that some of them will find that they have got hold of the barbed kind.

It is said that English dairymen are now almost unanimous in the opinion that ground oats are the best milk producing grain ration known.

A Boston agricultural paper seems to be certain that the 1886 crop of wheat in the United States was larger than reported by the Government.

Until there is a change in our system of working our public roads they will never be in the condition they should be.

WHO IS THE NEIGHBOR.

Every one who has suffered has found consolation for his pain in the tender ministration of some good Samaritan who has brought him aid. Too many of us are more inclined to rail against the selfishness of the world than to give it the full praise due for its kindness. When we are well and prosperous we are engrossed with our own affairs and seem indifferent to the good or ill fortune of our neighbors. Let sickness or sorrow lay heavy hands on us, however, and coldness and selfishness will disappear, and in their place will come the kind offers of friendship.

Yesterday your neighbor passed you with a cold nod of careless recognition. To-day he bends over your sick bed, helpful, gentle, and full of anxious kindness, or he weeps with you over your dead, healing your sorrow with his warm and loving sympathy. Are you a stranger in a foreign country, ill and lonely, there will surely be some good heart whose tender compassion shall [illegible] very poor [illegible] are ever occurring to prove this. And it is well for us to remember these things, and to give thanks for the fact that the aggregate of love, and kindness, and virtue far outweighs that of cruelty, selfishness and vice. Were it not so, progress would inevitably turn backwards, whereas we know its step is onward and upward, away from the darkness and toward the light.

MAKE IT PLEASANT FOR THE CHILDREN.

A man who was reared on a farm said to the writer not long since that the very name of farm filled him with dread; that during his boyhood all days when out of school were spent in hard, plodding work, with no recreation to diversify the dull time, and his only ambition then was for the time to come when he could leave a place he so utterly disliked.

Now this should not have been so. The father of that man acted on the principle to work and save and did not realize that the boy had any other need than food and clothing. He seemed to think that any outlay for his pleasure was unnecessary and extravagant.

There is no reason why a country home should not be a place of pleasure and contentment to every member. There is freshness and freedom in farm life that cannot be enjoyed when a person is surrounded by brick walls. With pleasant mental recreation for leisure hours there need be no unhappy memories of the farm [illegible]

The Louisville [illegible] has become a second nature with it.

There is about as much foundation for its statement as there was for the 1884 campaign cry of corruption in the Departments, and that has been demonstrated absolutely and unqualifiedly false. With Higgins as a shining light among the Cleveland reformers the talk about partisanship being weeded out of the Departments is silly even for a Mugwump sheet.

DOUBTFUL HARMONY.

He has beaten the party leaders and compelled their reluctant submission. Behind this lurks the danger that after he has forced his renomination there may be knives enough whetted to loose him a re-election.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Editor Watterson does not take the same rosy view of the President's alleged increasing popularity that is accredited to the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*. His idea seems to be that Cleveland is only tolerated because he is in a position to dictate terms. Popularity of that nature is not likely to enthuse the Democracy very much in the next campaign.

Since all men are voters all should be intelligent. Ignorance is dangerous in a Republic. Then let popular education be encouraged. Provide ample educational facilities. Sustain and make efficient the public schools.

Efforts for special education in Agriculture are gaining ground in public esteem all over the world. In London the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have directed that the title of the office of Lecturer on Agriculture held by Prof. Wrightson in the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines should be altered to that of Professor in Agriculture. This happily raises agriculture in respect to status among the other branches of education conducted under the Committee of Council on Education.

Excepting its lessons and experience, let the past be forgotten. Let the foolish efforts to rekindle its expiring embers be discouraged. Let the living present claim our attention, and let us prepare for the future before us. This is the wise course for all.

The Philadelphia *Times* has some advice and warning for Kentucky Democrats. It says:

"Watterson says that Virginia Democracy has gone to seed. Perhaps, but it isn't half as dangerous as the whisky ring free trader rot that has [illegible] the Kentucky Democ[illegible]

[illegible] the distance between [illegible] and consumer the better [illegible] both. The former has a better market and the [illegible] less the cost of transpor[illegible]

LITERARY NOTICES.

The September ECLECTIC recommends itself by a goodly table of contents. The place of honor is given to a collection of [illegible] letters from Central Africa, which throw light on the career of this [illegible] man, to whose relief Stanley has gone. Frederick Harrison makes a [illegible] against the vandalism hidden in the [illegible] to restore ancient buildings, [illegible] in existence. The article on [illegible] is of considerable interest and [illegible] limits of autobiography—an account of his painting his great picture, "The Scapegoat"—will be read with attention by lovers of art. The author of the article on "Flags and Banners" brings together a good deal of curious archæological knowledge. "Theocritus in Sicily" is a charming sketch, and readers will find quaint interest in the story of "The Twins" which the writer locates in China. The critical study of Crabbe will enlighten the many of the present generation who know but little of a man who has an unique place in our literature. Prof. Seeley is the author of an exceedingly valuable article tracing the expansion of British territory since the inception of the Hanoverian dynasty. Harriette Brooks Davies in "A Kitchen College," discusses the problem of a training school for cooks, a matter which has met with so much casual experiment in America. "Salvation by Torture at Kairwan" is a picturesque chapter from Mahomedan superstition, and in the closing paper, "Contemporary Life and Thought in China," we have a most interesting sketch of the condition of affair in a country where Americans are bound to have a greater and greater interest every year.

An "American Party" Convention Called.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The Executive Committee of "The American Party" to-day issued an official call for a National Convention to meet in this city on September 16 and 17, and they call upon all American citizens, of whatever party or special affiliation, who sympathize with the new party to attend for the purpose of completing the organization and promoting, among others, the following specific objects:

First—To emphasize and perpetuate the sentiment—America for Americans.

Second—The restriction of immigrants.

Third—A thorough revision of the naturalization laws.

Fourth—Reserving American lands for American citizens only.

Fifth—The protection of Americans, in all their rights, on land or [illegible] all parts of the world.

Sixth—To restrict and guard the [illegible] elective franchise.

Seventh—To abolish polygamy in the United States immediately and [illegible]

Eighth—To enact and enforce [illegible] as will tend to eradicate [illegible]

Ninth—To develop the resources of the country by a wise system of internal improvements.

Tenth—To protect and to promote the American system of free common schools.

Eleventh—To adjust the relations between labor and capital, on a permanent basis of equity and justice.

[illegible] GIVE ALL.

In order to give all a order to test it, and then be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at Wood & Wards, worth's Drug Store and get a trial bottle free, large bottles $1

It Makes Him Angry.

New York Paper.

Up at Saratoga Joseph J. O'Donohue, the coffee dealer, told me that he spent $50,000 for the election of Grover Cleveland as President. "Well," I said carelessly, "you are ready to spend as much more to re-elect him him?" "Not by a long sight," was the response. "It always makes an angry when I think that I helped to elect such a man."

Them 'Ere Committee.

Omaha World.

Mrs. Clevelrnd—Mercy, Grover' is there any war?

The President—Not that I know of.

There must be something the matter. Look at the big armies pre sing this way. Why they captured the city.

Armies? Armies? Oh! I see. Those are only invitation Committees from Squedunk, Squashtown and such places.

The next annual meeting of the Inter-State Farmers' Convention will be held at Raleigh on the third Tuesday in August, 1888.

A Home Market.

Manufacturers' Record.

We met with an excellent old gentleman from the country this morning who was dispensing out vegetables at a good price to our populace, and made some inquiries of him about the amount of his annual sales here.

"I have been living," he said, "in Calhoun county over twenty years, and have raised quite a family of useful children, but until about six years ago it was with difficulty that I managed to support them. Prior to that time I only raised corn and cotton, and at the end of each year I had not a dollar in my pocket. Laborers begin to come into Anniston. I conceived the idea of selling them fruits and vegetables, and since then my sales have annually increased, and this year they will amount to nearly $600. My family is now always well provided for; am educating my younger children; have bought more land and saved some money, and we are happy and contented. I never come to town without loading my wagon or buggy with produce. Oh, yes, Anniston has been of wonderful benefit to me."

And that is the way farmers are being benefited wherever an industrial town grows up in the South. A home market is created, and this brings prosperity to the farmers Protection develops manufactures, and manufactures develop farming.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to de there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Bochee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Coincidence.

Boston Herald.

The papers are pointing out the coincidences that would occur if there should be a father and son of the Lincoln family, as well as of the Adams family, in the Presidency One of them is that the interval between Abraham Lincoln's first term in that office and that of the term which is to come next will be twenty eight years—exactly that which elapsed before the second Adams followed the first one. But both Adamses had only one term in the Presidency, and neither was popular with the people, and in these respects they differ very much from what Abraham Lincoln was and what Robert Lincoln should be if he is to a desirable candidate for the succession. Coincidences are not always desirable.

Can Henry George Beat that Definition?

When a young man sits in the parlor talking nonsense to his best girl—that's capital. But when he has to stay in of evenings after they're married that's labor.—The Judge,

The Best Cure for It.

"Poverty," says Father McGlynn, "is a disease." It can be cured by scratching the surface of the earth in the neighborhood with a hoe.—Philadelphia Press.

STATE ITEMS

The storm last week, it is said, injured the Atlantic Hotel at Morehead about $2,000.

The Newberne Journal says: The oldest inhabitants say the tide was the highest since the great storm of 1846.

The town of Wilson, N. C., has the honor of receiving the first bale of cotton of the new crop raised in the State.

Mr. C. A. Hege, proprietor of the Salem Iron Works, is endeavoring to locate a company of Northern capitalists in the quarrying business in this State.

The Windsor Ledger says; Dr. W. R. Capehart is building a fine brick hotel at Avoca. The doctor intends this as a nucleus around which the summer and winter resort is to be built.

The farmers of Warren county will hold a Farmers' Institute at Warrenton on the first Friday and Saturday in September. The Gazett says it will be emphatically a farmers' meeting for the farmers' benefit and will be a great success.

The Raleigh News-Observer says: The building boom has opened in earnest. About forty new houses are now under way and more to be commenced. It must be remembered that about one hundred new houses were built during the twelve months ending July 31st.

The Goldsboro Argus says: There is to be a vote this fall upon an amendment to the Constitution, providing for an increase in the number of Justices of the Supreme Court to four, making with the Chief Justice, five, instead of three, as the court is at present constituted.

Windsor Ledger says: The prisoners confined in the jail at this place attempted to escape last Saturday and when discovered by Turnkey Godwin they had made quite a hole in the jail building and in a few hours more would have been free. Mr. Godwin promptly summoned assistance and they were manacled and chained to the floor

There are at present in the Garrett vineyard in Halifax county 85 acres of grapes in actual cultivation—65 acres in scuppernong, 20 in other different varieties. Last year 38,000 gallons of wine were made, besides grape brandy; this year 48,000 gallons are expected, as the present crop promises to be abundant. To sweeten and prepare this wine for use 400 barrels of Havemeyer's and Elder's granulated sugar are used yearly, and from the wine fees are made every year several thousand gallons of brandy of a fine quality. Mr. Harrison sells wine in all the principal cities of the United States and has every year foreign orders.

Presidential Timber.

Reporter New York Paper,

The subject of Presidential timber came up in a conversation with ex-Mayor W. H. Wickham, when he said; "So far as our party is concerned, we are practically narrowed down to President Cleveland and Governor Hill. If Mr. Manning's health were good he would be in the race, but in his present condition he is out of the question. Mr. Whitney may be the dark horse. The wealth of Presidential timer in the Republican party is remarkable. Mr. Blaine is always to be considered, and stands at the head of the list. With Blaine out of the way, there is Tom Reed, your leader in the House who is one of the biggest men in the country; General Hawley, of Connecticut; Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscock and Mr. Evarts in New York; Don Cameron in Pennsylvania; John Sherman and Gov. Foraker in Ohio; Ben Harrison and Judge Gresham in Indiana; General Alger in Michigan; 'Bob' Lincoln in Illinois, 'Jerry' Rusk in Wisconsin; William Windom in Minnesota and Senator Allison in Iowa, not to mention a dozen dark horses who are around in quiet places waiting to be unblanketed. The Pacific Coast has not reported since Senator Stanford got mixed up in this Pacific Railroad inquiry, but I presume they could name a candidate on short notice.

Something to Smoke in One's Pipe.

From the Christian Advocate.

A doctor said to a patient on his first visit; "You are a very sick man. If you have any business to do, anything to put in order, it will be well for you to do it at once." "Doctor, you don't think I am going to die?" "Yes, there is little hope for you." The man had sense enough not to be frightened to death, and said, "Well, I've had a great deal of trouble in my life and most of it never happened." He defeated the doctor's prediction. This incident a well known railway president often tells when his colleagues are prophesying gloomy things.

Typhoid, Scarlet and Yellow Fevers, Measles, Diptheria, Small-pox, Cholera, etc.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid will destroy the infection of all fevers and all contagious and infectious diseases. Will keep the atmosphere of any sick-room pure and wholesome, absorbing and destroying unhealthy effluvia and contagion. Will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it. Use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid in every sick-room.

A Novel Bet.

New York Tribune.

There is a novel bet in existence between two Atlanta men. It grows out of the old idea that if rain falls on the first dog-day it will fall on every one of the forty days. Forty dollars is the amount for the pot. Whenever it rains the man who bet on the rain takes a dollar. Whenever the day is fair the other fellow takes a dollar. So far the rain man has steadily won since July 28, the day on which the bet began.

A Democratic Toboggan Slide

From the Luisville Commercial (Ind.)

A pyramid whose hieroglyphics every mossback can read. Kentucky's Democratic majorities for the past six years:

1878	62,510
1879	43,917
1880	42,744
1883	44,434
1884	34,839
1887	17,015

"You Can Prove or Justify Anything by the Bible."

Cor. Webster's Weekly

A young girl was caught kissing her sweetheart a few days ago. Her mother took her to task for such actions, but the girl silenced her by this quotation: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." The old lady wilted. Memories of old were brought forcibly to mind.

So Say We All!

"Talking about the flags," said the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina, as they listened to the soft music of the killdee bird in the palmettos, "there's only one flag I'd care to see [illegible] turn."

"What is that, pray?"

"The cold wave flag in the signal sirvice tower."—Life.

What Peacocks Were made For.

An old woman may be an incorrigible gossip, but when you come right down to facts the peacock is the greatest tail-bearer of all.—St. Paul Herald.

Old Kentucky Straightening Up.

From the Commercial Gazette.

The State of Henry Clay will not much longer stand the free trade heresy.

NEW ADVERMISEMENTS.

JONES, LEE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Foot of Commerce Street,

Norfolk. Va.

Represented by DAVID A BURGESS.

A COOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

Wanted, several reliable, active men to act as Agents to sell and collect in the country. An excellent chance for persons of energy and industry, who can furnish a horse, to handle the only perfect Sewing Machine in the world. No capital required For particulars address, with references, or call on

THE SINGER M'F'G CO.,
98 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

ESSENTIAL OILS

SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTERGREEN, SPEARMINT, &C.

Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc., by

BOEGE & OLCOTT,

82 & 83 William Street New York

10-6m

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

No Household Should be Without It,

and, by being kept ready for immediate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

THERE IS BUT ONE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of Wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, $1.00.

The Elizabeth City Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,

Will Open its Tenth Annual Session On September 19th, 1887

FULL CORPS OF EXCELLENT TEACHERS.

Full and thorough courses of instruction. Music and Drawing taught by a thoroughly competent teacher.

Board and tuition for pupils of the intermediate course only $100 00 for 38 weeks. Send for catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP,
Principal.

Classical and Mathematical Academy.

Nixonton, Pasquotank County, N. C.

THO'S M. RIDDICK, Principal.

The Fall session of this school will commence on August 10th, 1887.

Thorough course of instruction given in all the English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physology, Latin, Greek and Mathematics. This school offers special advantages to parents and guardians who wish to have pupils prepared for college or business. No pains will be spared in making it a high grade institution, good discipline and thorough and effective tuition being the features that will command special attention.

The location is healthful and pleasant. Water excellent. Morals of community good. No ardent spirits sold in the place, or within six miles of it. Charges exceptionally low.

TERMS: For English branches, Mathematics, Physology, &c. for session of 20 weeks, $8.00

For same with Latin or Greek $10.00 per session.

Good board can be obtained in the village at from $6.00 to $8.00 per month.

REFERENCES; Dr. Wm. M. Riddick, Dr. R. H. L. Blount, Woodville, N. C., Col. R. B. Creecy, Frank Vaughan Esq, Dr. P. John, Dr. O. G. B. McMullan, Messrs. Griffin & Temple, Elizabeth City. John S Morris Esq, Dan'l Morgan Esq, Minyard Sawyer Esq.; Nixonton, N. C. Maxey Sanderlin Esq, Okisko, N. C., M. G Gregory esq, Chapanoke, and Captain Samuel Waters, Elizabeth City

For further information address principal at Nixonton.

Gill Nets—Special Notice.

We have a Cotton Gill Net Twine of a grade that is a safe substitute for Flax; also, a higher than usual grade of 20-4 and 20-5. We are giving careful attention to the Sound Gill Net Fisheries for the ensuing year.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Gloucester, Mass.
Boston Office, 95 Commercial st. 1-8

FISHERIES—1888.

WILLIAM STOWE, whose experience in the Albemarle Sound Fisheries dates back over 10 years, in the days of the elder Capehart, Nixon, Granberry, Skinners, Edw'd Wood, Johnson, Spru'lls, Benbury, Learys, Cox, Charles, Glover and other honored names of a fading generation in tor-Sound Fisheries, respectfully invites, he behalf of the

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,

orders for 1888, at an early date, that ample time may be had to prepare the Twine, Gill Nets, Seines and Traps. We propose to give good wares, made in faithfulness, and under the rules of an honorable commerce. Upon this principle we invite the attention of the Fishermen, through their home merchants. Special attention given to Cotton Gill Nets.

Boston, May 18, 1887-2m.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by B. C. Brothers and wife to me as trustee to recover a debt of $1300 due P. H. Morgan and recorded in Pasquotank county, in the Register of Deeds office, Book No. 6, page 645 and 646, at the request of the said P. H. Morgan, I shall sell for cash at public bidding before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 29th, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., that certain lot situated within the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., Beginning on Poindexter street, at the S. W. corner of J. F. Sander's lot on which his Carriage Factory now stands, thence easterly 52 feet along the line of the said Sanders, thence, southerly along the lines of said Sanders and W. A. Moody 24 feet, thence westerly 52 feet to Poindexter street along a straight line parallel with Main street, thence northerly 24 feet along Poindexter street to the beginning. There is a brick store on this property.

WM. J. GRIFFIN
Trustee

The above sale is postponed to Monday, September 19th, 1887.

FISH GILL NETS.

We call special attention to our **Fishermens'** and **S** brands of Cotton and Flax GILLING TWINES, made with special rerefence for so many years for Gill Netting in North Carolina waters.

These Twines have an established reputation. Their high qualities will be maintained. Call for these brands of your home Merchants and take no other.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,

Home Office 43 Commercial St, Boston;

Branch Office 172 Fulton St, New York

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

10-26

COMMISSION DEALERS.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION DEALER,

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season

No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market

FOOT OF DOCK STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. M. ROGERS & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers IN

Fish, Terrapin, & Game.

11 Fulton Fish Market & 207 Front S.

NEW YORK.

Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St.

SHAD A SPECIALTY.

C. T. Lanphear. A. W. Haff.

LANPHEAR & HAFF

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,

NEW YORK.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

Mrs. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the tourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steame

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L ROGERSON, Prop

"PLATFORM ECHOES."

JOHN B. GOUGH'S LAST AND BEST BOOK.

I would respectfully announce to the public that I am canvassing for this great book My district comprises the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans Chowan, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare.

This new and splendidly illustrated volume is the last book written by the world-famous John B. Gough, and was completed by him just previous to his death Every one is familiar with the story of his early life, and of his rescue from a drunkard's grave, and how this once wretched and despised sot became one of the most famous men of our time. For seven years he stood amid the horrors of delirium tremens, an abject slave to the bottle, and his condition and wretched apperarance were such as to cause people to exclaim, "There is the man who has been in hell!" The rich and poor, the high, the low, the learned and the unlearned, have been alike thrilled and moved by his burning words. He swayed brilliant audiences of royalty and fashion; spoke in state prisons jails, poor houses, penitentiaries, reform schools and houses of correction; to the deaf, and dumb, and blind; to audiences composed wholly of outcasts; and to audiences numbering thousands of children At his feet more than ten million people sat and listened admiration and wonder. In his library may be seen a set of large volumes—a far better memorial of his life and labors than any monument of marble or bronze—containing the original signatures of one hundred and fifty thousand men and women who were induced to sign the pledge through his personal efforts. These names—many of them tear-bedewed and written with trembling hand—represents stories of happiness and woe, of ruin and remorse, of blighted hopes and wasted lives, of battles fought and victory won. To give some of these thrilling life histories; to depict scenes of joy and sadness; to lift the curtain of life's stage and shout its tragedy and comedy; and to draw 'living truths" from the lessons thus taught, and bring them home to every heart, is the prime object of this volume.

It also contains the history of Mr. Gough's life and career, from the cradle to the grave, and the story of his death told by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the eminent editor and divine,

"Platform Echoes" is John B. Gough in print. Stranger stories are here told than romance ever dreamed of, every one of them drawn from real life by a master hand. In every chapter he weaves in anecdote after anecdote, incident after incident story after story, and underneath them all lie "Living Truths;" that stand out as beacon lights. He plays upon the readers feelings as with an enchanter's wand, at one time filling his heart with gladness, at another blinding his eyes with tears. At his bidding, hearts are melted, and stern, strong men, as well as sensitive women, weep tears of compassion, are aroused to indignation, or moved to uncontrollable laughter in spite of every effort to control their feelings. Its illustrations are the very best. It contains two hundred and twenty-seven fine engravings by the best artists and engravers in the world. Many of these illustrations are too "funny for anything," while others depict wretchedness and woe. Sixteen of these engravings are full page ones, and are magnificent specimens of art. Two hundred & nine are left illustrations. There are two fine steel plate portraits. One is from a life size full length painting, showing Mr Gough as he appears shortly after his rescue. The other is from a photograph taken just before his death. All in all it is one of the finest books ever produced by the American press.

My Postoffice address, until further notice, will be Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLIE L. GRIFFIN

STURGEON & PORPOISE.

We have a Sturgeon twine to gill with that lifts 50 pounds—*very strong*

ALSO.

Porpoise Seines, heavy twine and large mesh,

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE C

Boston office 96 Commercial St

3-4t.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING — and — DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,

LIZABETH CITY, N. C.

D. F. DONOVAN'S FURNRITUE and CARPET HOUSE,

142 CHURCH STREET

NORFOLK, VA.

New Mattings just Opening

NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES

Hoand Shades, 2 yards long will spring roller and nicke pull, at 50 cents.

A FULL LINE OF BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL a Large Assortment of every Article in the

FURNITURE LINE.

A Price List will be Furnished on Application.

SHAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHERBEDS made to order. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice.

Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complet

Give Us a Trial.

SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS,
Manager

H. HILGARTNER SONS

STEAM

Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling. Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore

BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt, Elizabeth City N C

L. F. ZIEGLER Agt, Edenton, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Chapel Hill, N. C.

The session is divided into two terms: the first beginning the last Thursday in August and ending at Christmas; the second beginning early in January and ending first Thursday in June. Tuition, $30.00 for each term. For room rent and service, $5.00 per term. Those unable to pay tuition are allowed to give their notes, secured if possible. Tuition in the Normal Course free. Post Graduate instruction also free. The Faculty is now sufficiently strong to give instruction in a wide range of studies

For terms in the Law School apply to Hon. John Manning, LL. D. For Catalogues apply to W. T. Patterson, Bursar, Chapel Hill, N. C. For special information apply to

KEMP BATTLE, LL. D

NAG'S HEAD,

DARE COUNTY, N. C.

This celebrated Summer Resort is situated on the Albemarle Sound and Atlantic Ocean. The Bathing facilities are the best and fine fishing and gunning are afforded. The HOTEL will open for the reception of visitors on

JULY 1, 1887.

The accommodations are ample and the fare first class. A good Band will furnish music for dancing.

Board, per Month $35; per Week $10; per Day $2.

Nag's Head can be reached from Norfolk by the Norfolk Southern Railroad, which connects at Elizabeth City with the elegant Steamer "Bell Haven," which will make tri-weekly trips to Nap's Head, leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning on alternate days. Steamers leave Norfolk and Newberne on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Nag's Head, touching at Washington. For further information, address

A. E. JACOBS, Manager.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS

4-tf. Agent

NORFOLK

STEAM DYE WORKS.

113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,

an. 27-6m. PROPRIETORS

GRANVILLE INSTITUTE.

OXFORD, N. C.

Opens September 1, 1887. Location healthy. Buildings large, well heated and ventilated. Furniture and Musical Instruments, including Pedal Organ, new. Corps of excellent Teachers, graduates of the best Schools in the New England States. Superior advantages in Music, Art, Elocution and Modern Languages. Board, with full English Course, for entire scholastic year, $150.00.

For circulars, adply to

Miss B. CLARKE, Principal.

A QUESTION ABOUT *Brown's Iron Bitters* ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and Druggists recommend it.*

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT MAY 15, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,04 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 2,19 P. M.

Elizabeth City Accomodation on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday leaves 7.15 A. M., and returning, arrives 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, Little, Scuppernong Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and South Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station, New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River; Providence and Boston by New York and New England R. R.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
UPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five fee water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newtom leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintenden

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counseler-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Collections promptly made. Special attention given to real estate.

W. J. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

J. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

C. W. GRANDY E. F. AYDLETT
GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his riends and the public that he is still a

THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.

Repairing in his line promptly don
GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,
JEWELER.
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

F. COOK has a well selected stock o, WERRY and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons ackets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

H. O. HILL,
HOME MADE TIN WARE.
Roofing & Guttering.
Foot of Fearing Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1887

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev R. J. Walker, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Aim high.

☞ Persevere in the right.

☞ Farmers are now busy saving fodder.

☞ Superior Court at Currituck next week.

☞ Lung fever is proving fatal to a number of horses in lower Camden.

☞ Put no faith in the prayers of the man who don't pay his honest debts.

☞ There was considerable Sorghum planted in this locality and it is doing well.

☞ We call attention to "A good Business Opportunity" advertised in this issue of the CAROLINIAN.

☞ The steamers of the Eastern Carolina Despatch line are again making regular schedule time.

☞ On and after Monday next the Steamer Haven Belle will discontinue her trips to Nag's Head.

☞ The Temperance Reform Club held a very interesting and successful meeting at the Newland Methodist Church on Sunday

☞ In the way of diversifying the CAROLINIAN suggests that more of our farmers sow wheat this fall. Limit the number of acres to what can be well prepared.

☞ A hotel clerk says the hardest thing he has to do is to look pleasant every time he is spoken to. The proprietor expects it and the public expect it.

☞ We sincerely regret to learn that Rev. R. J. Walker, Rector of the Episcopal Church at this place, will soon leave and return to Iowa. Both he and his estimable family have made many friends here.

☞ C. L. Pettigrew esq., of Plymouth, has been appointed the Chief Marshal of the Elizabeth City Fair, and has accepted. The names of the Assistants will be announced at an early day.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Jones, Lee & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants at Norfolk. This house is represented by Mr. David A. Burgess, a former resident of Elizabeth City.

☞ We see by the Orlando (Fla.) *Sentinel* that our former townsman Prof. I. N. Tillett is Principal of the High School at that place. He has had large experience in the profession.

☞ A gentleman from Tyrrell informs us that the late storm was the most severe experienced for many years and that it very seriously damaged the crops. We have similar reports from different localities. The destruction of property along the coast from Morehead to Kitty Hawk was great.

☞ The premiums and purses offered by the Managers of the Elizabeth City Fair amount to $1200. These are liberally and fairly divided to recognize and encourage every interest in the district And what is promised will be paid.

☞ The CAROLINIAN has respect for the honest opinions of others. While it has its convictions, is scorns to abuse those entertaining opinions different. Its motto is; "Let us reason together and endeavor conscientiously to arrive at the truth." The CAROLINIAN'S earnest aim is to be right and to advocate what it believes best promotive of the public good.

☞ The Elizabeth City Fair is intended to benefit the entire district. It is an institution that merits the hearty support not only of the farmers but of the citizens at large who directly depend upon the products of the field. These should encourage everything which aids agricultural progress, as the Fair undoubtedly does by stimulating friendly competition and giving opportunity for general conference. To the majority of farmers and farmers' sons and daughters the District Fair offers about the only general recreative celebration of the year, and it should be improved

☞ Our townsman David Love, who in pursuance of his business travels extensively through this and adjoining counties, tells us that he never saw the crops looking so well at this season of the year, especially on all lands well drained and properly cultivated As an instance, he says he stopped the other day and counted the bolls on cotton stalks in the field of Wm. Jackson near Chapanoke. They averaged 47, all well developed He thinks the full product will be not less than 60 bolls to the stalk. The corn, he says, is unusually promising. Such reports are encouraging.

☞ A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner.

☞ A cotemporary says the right pursuit of beauty is the pursuit of health, but is too seldom followed.

—Reed's fine Ladies Shoes at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

☞ The best way to deal with an enemy is not to let him know that you regard him as such. Treat him kindly; and, sooner or later, he will cease to be an enemy and become a friend.

—Handsome Sattins at H. Weisel's cader of low prices.

☞ A cotemporary refers to a family doing business in his town as follows:

Jones he keeps a blacksmith shop
His wife a poultry pen;
Jones, he shoes the horse
And his wife she shoos the hen.

☞ In reply to "Young Reader," we state that "a snails pace" is said to be a mile in 14 days; that $22 000, 000 is reported as the amount spent each year in this country for patent medicines, and that these nostrums number about 5,000.

☞ In addition to the local, district and State news, the CAROLINIAN each week contains a full synopsis of all important events in the United States and Europe. All who take and read it are kept well posted. Subscription only $1.50 a year.

☞ The Greenville *Reflector* says: A man sometimes gets a taste of what he prepares for other people. And one of the town Councilmen who helped to enact the laws for the government of the town, was taken to "Tribulation Hall" and fined for being drunk and disorderly. Mayor Perkins insists that it shall cost $10 to get drunk in Greenville and his judgement is wise.

Sec. 1, Article III, of the Ordinances of Elizabeth City imposes a fine of $10 and costs upon every one "found drunk on the streets." Let it be enforced *without respect to persons* and it will do more for the Temperance cause than a dozen speeches.

—H. Weisel, leader of low prices, has just returned from New York with a large New Stock of Dry Goods.

☞ A correspondent of the Greensboro *North State* in speaking of the exercises at the semi-Centennial of the Friends' School at New Garden, makes the following reference to one of our distinguished townsmen:

Judge J. W. Albertson, of Elizabeth City, N. C., who was formerly a pupil and afterwards Teacher in the school made the next address. It was a well-prepared and very appropriate production which was well received, especially the parts relating to those great, living issues, the saloon in politics, and the labor question. Judge Albertson is evidently a reader, and thinker, and a man of no common ability, one of North Carolina's best men. He is, or ought to be, one of the coming men of the State to aid in settling some of the great issues of the near future. New Garden is proud of her son.

—Fine lot of Parasols at H. Weisel's leader of low prices

☞ The following paragraph from the Wilmington *Star* contains a good deal of truth as well as good sense:

You might write an editorial every day in the year on building railroads and factories and still there would be no progress and no boom until the business interests of the town united in earnest effort to have both. For years the Star has been urging both.

The CAROLINIAN too, has had experience. While it has never failed in its duty in trying to "boom" the town—and nearly every important improvement and public enterprise have followed its suggestion—it is impossible for a newspaper to accomplish all. There must be a co-operation of the business interests. Did we have this in Elizabeth City what strides she would make in progress and prosperity.

—The man that couldn't tell the difference between a mule's ears and a lemon can plainly see the advantage of buying his Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing & Oil Clothing at Moses Weisel's agt, after examining his goods and learning his prices.

☞ Reader! Do you ever take strolls or rambles in the woods? Some people speak of the enjoyment on the beach, watching old Ocean in its varied moods; but to us, the woods, the dear, frank, innocent woods are pleasanter far. They never deceive, nor kill, nor tempt, but rather warn you to keep out of their depths, near their bright edges, where the sun shines and flowers bloom and open spaces are; the woods that cool you so in the hot days and rest you when aweary. What companionship there is in trees! Some are grave as old-time priests. Some stately as hidalgos. Some are strong and wise, like statesmen, with Websterian faces, and others are sprightly, suave and pliant, polite and alert as Gladstone when answering "a question." Still others simply sturdy, gigantic posts with sap in them, like old Dutch burghers in heavy armor, symbolic of the old motto: "Made to stand, not run." Not a bad one to tell your boy in these fickle and tricky days. And, too how chatty trees can be! Naturalist tell us that in all forms of life there is sex, and so, most likely, the trees have their wooings and their courtships. How confidently they can bend toward you; and coy, too. Perhaps there are flirtations among them—who can tell? If so, they must be delicious, for their concealment is to perfect.

☞ Teach your boys to be manly and self reliant.

☞ "Student" asks: "Are all United States Senators elected for six years? If so, what does a short term for a Senator mean? Are both Senators for a new State elected six years, or how long are they elected for?" "We answer: A short term can, properly speaking, only occur once in the history of a State. On a State being admitted into the Union two United States Senators are elected, one for four years and one for six years. This is done that the terms of both Senators may not expire at the same time. After this first election the United States Senators are always elected for six years, and a short term can only occur through religination or death.

☞ We can not too earnestly urge farmers to make the coming Fair what they *can* and OUGHT to make it. If there should be a general attendance; with the good stock, the dairy products, the grain, and other farm products which the majority of our farmers can exhibit, it would not only most agreeably surprise the visitors but would prove of incalculable benefit to all interests. Says a writer on this subject:

A good exhibition adds to the value of ever acre of ground in the district. The mere item of premiums is a small matter in comparison to the benefits to be derived by the farmers from the object lesson exhibited in every superior animal, improved machinery, or the introduction by exhibition of new and better qualities of grain, vegetables, grasses, etc. Farmers who neglect their district fairs and let them go down, or even dwindle, neglect one of their best interests. It decreases the value of property, ceases to inspire enterprise, and the county therefore fails to keep up with the advance of the times.

LOCAL MENTION.

Our townsman W. J. Simmons, who has been Assistant at Wades' Point Light during the past year, has been promoted to Acting Keeper at Brant Island Light House near Neuse River. His record is A No 1.

—Fires and thicker clothing were needed for comfort on Sunday.—Mrs. N. Underwood is visiting relatives and friends in Pennsylvania.—We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the Commercial Club on Friday night.—Judge and Mrs. Albertson returned on Saturday.—Rev. Geo. Baker again occupied the pulpit at the Baptist Church on Sunday morning and night. He had full houses and preached able sermons.—The melon season is about over.—A bicycleist arrived, on his big and little-wheeled horse, at the Albemarle House on Saturday. His name was John E. Emerson. He left Portsmouth in the morning and reached here at 1.30 p. m.—A large schooner is unloading a cargo of ice for Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.—Mat H. White, of Hertford, was in the city yesterday. He manifested deep interes in the races at our coming Fair and says he will do his full part in helping to amuse the people.—Mrs. Emma Cobb has been spending a couple of weeks at the Hygea Hotel at Old Point.—A number of the sojourners at Nag's Head have returned.—A Boys' Base Ball Club is one of the new institutions of Elizabeth City. "Hitite" is the name adopted.—Rev. J. T. Whitley is expected to be back from his vacation in time to hold regular service on Sunday.

A Poorly Equipped Machine.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Democratic accommodation party is rattling down the free-trade track with danger ahead and its air brakes in bad order.

The Goldsboro Argus tells of a man who went before the commissioners of Wayne county and insisted upon having the valuation of his land raised. The Weldon News proposes to erect a monument to his memory.

The papers report the crops in Wayne county as being the finest known there, almost equal to the capacity of the land.

TEMPERANCE,

Atchison, without an open saloon in its midst, has the only genuine boom it has had in nine years past. In the future the Globe is a prohibition organ with boom attachment. —Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A New Jersey woman seeing her husband coming home tight locked the doors and kept them locked for two weeks, until finally he had to invoke the majesty of the law to regain possession of his home. But he quit drinking.—Omaha World.

Straws show which way the wind blows. Judge Hilton, proprietor of the two largest hotels in Saratoga says: "There was a time when the hotel guest who didn't have a bottle of wine before him was scarcely to be found. Now the man who orders wine for his dinner feels himself conspicuous."

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs Pheoœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old; have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c. at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Original contributions solicited for this column. Answers must accompany all puzzles.

"Fairy tales told again." That was the title of the book one of our Girl Puzzlers was reading lately. "Do you like that kind of reading," asked Cousin Eveleen. "Sometimes," was the reply It is not surprising that Boys and Girls read Fairy Tales occasionally, when men of culture and real worth of character find a certain recreation in reading novels.

The fairy tale, is the novel of childhood. Would that it were more popular.

Boys and Girls, if you feel that you must read something which will not require from you the effort of study, read fairy tales, but do not read "dime novels," no matter if "grown people" do. You are not grown. You need neither a tall beaver, or long dresses. You don't need to read novels because grown people do,—and really the fairy tale is very interestiug.

Generally the fairy tale carries a moral so cunningly hidden in its flower hued pages that maturity will be with you before you find it out.

An "Interested Reader," sends an old fairy tale in a new dress, which is apropos:

FAIRY TALE.

It was in the days "when pigs could speak," that a fisherman having sold his fish, was rowing home from the market, his boat quite full of good things to eat. Among other edibles was a basket of apples. A sudden squall caused the basket to be upset, and in spite of all the fisherman could do the apples went sailing down the stream. Now it happened that among the rosy cheeked apples was one poor little potato by accident measured into the basket. The potato raising itself among the apples remarked to the fisherman in mocking tones, "How we apples swim!" The fisherman had been feeling bad—and yet he actually laughed.

P. R.

Please send us some more, That is very good.

Puzzlers please read "profitable," for "hospitable," in Rex of E. City's Enigma for Aug. 24th.

Many thanks to Mrs. E. F. Aydlett for boquet of lovely geraniums.

Sweet sympathy fair flowers breathe,
Like thoughts of a gentle heart.
Sweet thoughts are blossoms of the soul
These flowers of both, are part.

The very little people will like the following:

WHERE PEPPERMINTS GROW.

Oh, Myrtle Belle, what do you s'pose?
It really, dear is so—
I've been down to Candy Land
To see where pep'mints grow.

I've been to Grandpa Percy's, dear,
Almost a month seems if;
And, playing in the meadow there,
I sniffed a pep'mint sniff.

At first I thought the candy man
Was waiting there for me;
And then I spied, O Myrtle Belle,
A cunning pep'mint tree.

There was no candy to be seen,
But baby flowers, instead—
But they mean candy by and by—
Pepperminte white and red.

And so when Grandpa harvests in
His citron, squash, and quince,
I'm going down to Candy Land
To get my pep'permints.

WIDE AWAKE.

Answers to Puzzles received from I. R., M. and C. C.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF AUG 24

To Enigma by E. M.—Kind Words. To Enigma by Rex of E. City—Solving Puzzles. To Decapitations by M.—No. 1. C-lime. No. 2. B ell No. 3. B-all. To Charade by "Phunny Phellow."—The Future. To Vowel Puzzles by E.—Sweet, sweet Eve, let me wed thee. Men were never perfect. To Old Riddle—Onion—(The I when read On-i-on; also Onions are a cause of tears if brought near the eyes.)

ENIGMA.
By Pansy.

I am composed of 14 letters.
My 7 8 2 3 is an old fashioned garment.
My 2 3 4 6 is not short.
My 9 10 6 a mighty power.
My 7 4 10 9 means a great deal.
My 1 5 an exclamation.
My 9 10 11 3 to look slyly.
My 7 8 6 13 (y) very nice to eat.
My whole is a beautiful motto, and whoever adopts it will never despair.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.
By M.

My first and last letter take from the act of a tyrant,
My second and last letter from the produce of the mines
My third and last a far famed Grecian city.
My fourth and last from a mark for shooting at.
My fifth and last from what is good to eat.
My sixth and last from Dashes.

DECAPITATIONS.
By M.

No. 1 Behead the name of a musical instrument, and leave a popular writer.
No. 2. Behead the staff of life and leave what we must have in winter.
No. 3. Behead a negative assertion and leave an affirmative.
No. 4. Behead a filmy silent substance and leave a great noise.

PUZZLE.
By Rex of E. City.

Take two letters from my whole,
Both pain and chill 'twill bring.
But my whole is worse than that...
A very demon King.

And yet, such power abides in words
The same may sometimes please
When Boys and Girls so pass the time
Employ my whole to teaze.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphat powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall treet, New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefacti n C) money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CANCER.

Interesting treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to all who apply. It should be read by everybody. Address, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SCIRRHUS CANCER.

The untold benefit I have received from the use of S. S. S. leads me to acknowledge its virtues and recommend it to all who are suffering with humors. A year ago the 30th day I wrote to the company in Atlanta, Ga., concerning a cancer that had troubled me two or three years past, but which had been increasing in size and redness quite rapidly for three months preceding that letter. I had heard of the wonderful cures of Swift's Specific, and resolved to try it. I commenced taking it in April, 1884. My general health was much improved, yet the cancer, which was in my breast, continued to grow slowly, but surely. When I wrote in July last I received a treatise on blood and skin diseases, with advice to keep up the S. S. S. I did so. The bunch grew, and became quite heavy, also very dark and angry looking, until the middle of December, when I felt that I must either have it cut out or die. But, contrary to all expectations, it commenced to ooze a little bloody substance, and in a week it seemed to break, making a large opening and discharging quantities of almost black blood. It continued to discharge less and less, to dry around the edges, until February, when it was entirely healed up and well. I took twenty-six bottles of the S. S. S., and feel that I owe my life to its virtues. My case is a wonder and a miracle to all in and about this community. I wish I could tell everybody of the benefits I have received, and induce all who suffer from cancer to use Swift's Specific. I am now active, hearty, and my health is so improved that I feel better than I have for years.

HENRY WOOD, Cochesett, Plymouth Co., Mass.
July 13, 1887.

TIME & MONEY SAVED
BY BUYING OF
FOWLER & CO.
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Nets and Twine,
Wholesale and Retail.

"GOODS WELL BOUGHT ARE HALF SOLD."

J. B. FLORA

Has moved into his new and spacious Store on corner of MAIN & WATER STS., *and has filled it with the most complete and best Stock of* FANCY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PAINTS, OILS etc., ever brought to Elizabeth City.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once he will save you money *Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Armor's Mince Meat and Eagle Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.*

The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

LOGS. 500,000 FEET. LOGS.

Half a Million feet of Saw Logs Wanted in the next three months AT N. UNDERWOOD'S.

—WARES.—
Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decorated ware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

NEWS EMPORIUM.
The latest News, Periodicals & Libraries

Bibles, School Books, Poets Novels, etc., at New York

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc.

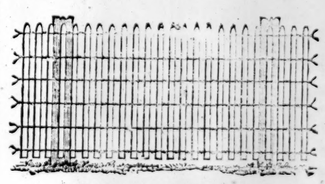
P. H. BRICK.

By all means call and see BRICK'S Wholesale and Retail Establishment if you want to Save Money.

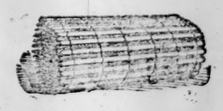
Low Prices Quick Sales, Square Dealing

FURNITURE, Household Furniture, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, Pictures, Novelties, Carpets

THE BEST FENCE IN THE WORLD.



SECTION OF FENCE STANDING.



Roll of 5 rods of fence, ready to load on ship. Weight about 700 lbs.

THE VINCENT COMBINATION

FARM, GARDEN AND ORNAMENTAL FENCING, THE CHEAPEST, STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE AND PRETTIEST FENCE EVER CONSTRUCTED.

Posts, Post-hole Diggers, Staples, Gates, Tree Guards, and Everything in our line kept in Stock

Every man looking to his interest will examine our Fence before erecting any other. The fence is manufactured under and protected by letters patent, Nos. 264,810, 264,600, 264,685, 264,684. Any infringements will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Full descriptive circulars sent on application. Orders promptly attended to. Manufactured and for sale by

O. M. STYRON,
84 Union St., Norfolk Va

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

FREE FOR MEN ONLY! VIGOROUS HEALTH

Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients a large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Overwork or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send your name with statement of your trouble and a TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illustrated and Descriptive Pamphlet, sent in plain envelope, postage paid. Address PROF. HARRIS MEDICAL CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE TRIAL of our Appliances. Ask for Pamphlet

BEST ENGLISH TWIST BARRELS, $35

THE ITHACA GUN DAMASCUS STEEL BARRELS, $50 to $200.

MOST DURABLE AND BEST SHOOTING GUN MADE.

Strong, simple, well-balanced. All have Top Lever, Low Hammers, Rebounding Locks, Interchangeable Parts, Extension Rib, Self-Fastening Compensating Fore End, Rubber Butt Plate.

Close Hard Shooting Guns at Long Range a Specialty.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ITHACA GUN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES
ALWAYS SATISFACTORY
EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS
ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED
MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY
D. B. BRADFORD & CO.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

SAYERS & SCOVILL
VEHICLES.

HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICES.
WE MANUFACTURE
HEARSES, CARRIAGES,
PHAETONS AND BUGGIES.
Prices and Catalogue sent on application.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to large Buyers.
SAYERS & SCOVILL,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.
"McDONALD'S HACK"
Makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeting their arrival and departure. If not in time passengers nor baggage will be left.

ROANOKE COLLEGE,
In the Virginia Mountains.
—$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—
Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 30th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't, Salem, Va.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.
Opens 9th Month 13th. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a Preparatory School. Healthy location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, LL.D., Pres't. 51-15

FOR MAN AND BEAST!
Mexican Mustang Liniment
CURES
Sciatica, Lumbago, Chilblains, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Frostbites, Neuralgia, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks, Scratches, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, 'Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.
THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY
accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody finds such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench. The Miner need, it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it—can go no where without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard. The steamboat man or the Boatman needs it. The horse-trader needs it—it is his best friend and surest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars in a word of trouble. The Railroad man or hostler need it and will need it so long as he has a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer. The Merchant needs it as it sells his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when they come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy. Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Some Matters of Interest in Other Countries.

A Great Demonstration Against the Proclaiming of the League.

A large meeting to denounce the Government's course was held in the Rotunda at Dublin on Tuesday evening. An immense crowd was present and great enthusiasm was manifested. The Lord Mayor presided. There were also two overflow meetings, at which Edmund Leamy and T. P. Gill, M. P., presided. There were present several English and Scotch members of Parliament, including Messrs. Jacob Bright, Cobb, Sutherland, Fenwick and Haldane. Professor Galbraith, a Protestant, moved a resolution denouncing the edict against the League, which was unanimously carried.

The English members of Parliment present advised Irishmen to be calm and to refrain from collision with the law. Mr. Dillon said that in spite of proclamations the League would continue to exercise what Mr. Balfour had called intimidation. Instead of advising tenants to be reasonable, they would advise them in future to double their demands. Mr. O'Brien said that no Irishman was worth a pinch of salt unless he trampled the proclamation under foot, but he advised calmness in the struggle for freedom.

The sensation of the evening was made, however, by the speech of Mr. Cobb, the English member of Parliament for Warwick. He said the time for words had passed, and that it was now the time for acts. He offered himself for membership in the National League, to stand or fall with its fortunes. He also counseled steady rebellion to the enforcement of unjust laws.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., the brother of John Bright, also made some remarks concerning the views of the English Liberals. He declared himself ready to sustain the League in its fight against the Government. He advised great patience and self-control, but at the same time a steady resistance to the proclamation. He said that the tide was turning in England. If the Irishmen only acted with patience he believed the hour of delivery was near at hand.

Before the proceedings closed the following strongly worded resolution was passed by a unanimous and most enthusiastic vote:

Resolved, That this meeting of the citizens of Dublin denounces in the face of the civilized world the proclamation of the Irish National League as an usurpations at attempt to drive the Irish people from the path of a peaceful and constitutional struggle for their rights, and to disarm them of an organization which has suppressed crime and outrage, and awakened English democracy to sympathy with the sufferings and aspirations of the Irish people, and that we hereby declare our determination never to submit to so gross an outrage upon our constitutional liberties."

Russian and Prussian Crops.

An official report says the prospects for the Russian wheat crop of both winter and summer wheats are favorable in most districts. In the Government of Taurida, however, they are unfavorable.

The Prussian Ministry of Agriculture anticipates the following yields: Wheat, 102 per cent.; rye, 100 per cent.; barley, 34 per cent.; oats, 85 per cent.; peas, 91 per cent.; rape seed, 89 per cent., as against the following yields last year: Wheat, 95 per cent.; rye, 87 per cent.; barley, 57 per cent.; oats, 101 per cent.; peas, 94 per cent.; rape seed, 98 per cent.

Ferdinand Arrives in Sofia.

Prince Ferdinand, the new ruler of Bulgaria, arrived in Sofia at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. On his arrival he received the usual offering of bread and salt, and was presented with an address of welcome in behalf of the municipal authorities. The route which he took through the city was crowded with people, who greeted the Prince enthusiastically. An artillery salute announced the Prince's arrival, and a military guard of honor escorted him to the palace. The city was brilliantly illuminated and there was a display of fireworks.

A Serious Riot at Ostend.

An affray arose between Belgian and English fishermen, at Ostend, Belgium, and gendarmes were summoned to quell the disturbance. The gendarmes charged upon the mob with bayonets and seriously wounded many. A recurrence of the trouble is feared. The Civic Guard is prepared for any emergency.

Floating Exhibition for South America.

A floating exhibition of Spanish products will shortly leave Valencia, Spain, for South America, and will visit all the principal South American seaports. The object is to open up new markets for Spanish goods.

Forest Fires in Corsica.

Forests at Barella and Zambuco have been destroyed by fire. Serious forest fires have also occurred in twelve other communes of Corsica. They are thought to have been the work of incendiaries.

A STRANGE DISEASE.

Death of 200 People—Suspension of Work.

Information received from McDowell County, W. Va., is to the effect that a dreadful state of affairs exists in that portion of the State and Southwestern Virginia. The drought has made the waters very low, and the peculiar disease which has several times previously followed a drought, and which is supposed to be a result of minerals in the water, has broken out. In the Dead Horse Cave neighborhood there are over 100 cases, with 50 deaths. Not a family has escaped. Crops are neglected and farm work is at a standstill, it requiring the entire time of every individual able to labor to care for the sick and dead. It is estimated that 200 people have died in McDowell County alone in the last four weeks from the disease.

A Funny Parrot.

Brockton, Mass., has a funny parrot. The *Gazette* of that place says of the bird: This parrot is the property of City Marshal Bailey, and is eight years old. She makes life a burden to Rover, the police dog, by whistling at him. She also makes the officers laugh whenever a prisoner is brought in, by exclaiming: "Here's another drunk!" Polly enjoys perfect freedom, and is never kept in a cage. She perches on a stick driven into one of the wooden posts. Quite frequently Polly flies across the room to the window, and every one who passes and fails to say: "Good morning, Polly," is sure to hear from her parrotship. The other day, an elderly lady, well dressed, happened to pass by the station, having on a peculiar-looking hat. Polly exclaimed: "Shoot the hat!" The wearer of the head gear turned around in amazement to find out the person who uttered such insulting remarks, but she failed to see Polly. The woman had only started again when she was told to "Go along, you old sinner!" This sentence made the woman angry. She walked up as far as the police station door, and there she beheld Polly, who greeted her with a long, loud laugh. That woman hates parrots."

As the Virginia street car rolled from Cottage street into Virginia, says the Buffalo *Courier*, a young woman motioned the conductor to stop. Before the car had come to a standstill she stepped off and landed her full length upon the pavement on her back. It seemed to the passengers that she must have been seriously injured, and as she was being assisted to her feet, one lady with an expression of pity upon her face said: "What a foolish woman." The injured one straightened herself in an instant, waved her broken parasol in a threatening manner and shouted: "When I want your opinion I'll ask for it."

Thankful for Small Favors.

"No, Algernon, I cannot marry you. Papa will not allow it."

"Why not?"

"Because he says you are an actor."

"Your father is much kinder than the press."—*Washington Critic.*

"There is evidently a great deal to be learned about women," says a Philadelphia editor. There is, indeed, and the best way to learn it is to ask some other woman about it.—*Somerville Journal.*

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

CHARLES P. MILLER, a prominent New York lawyer and political reformer, and his wife died together of pneumonia a few mornings ago at their summer residence, New London, Conn.

PROFESSOR SPENCER F. BAIRD, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and United States Fish Commissioner, died a few days since at Woods Holl, Mass., in his sixty-fifth year.

MRS. MALVINA R. W. PAYNE and her twenty-seven-year-old daughter Anna, a public school teacher, committed suicide together at their residence in New York. When found they had been dead in their locked apartments several days. Their minds had been unsettled by misfortune.

PROFESSOR N. A. ARCHER, of the University of Pennsylvania, was drowned while bathing near Atlantic City, N. J.

THE Knights of Labor comprising District Assembly 49, of New York, hitherto the staunchest supporters of General Master Workman Powderly and the other high officials of the Order, have elected a delegation opposed to these officers to participate in the General Assembly at Minneapolis next October. Many other Assemblies are reported to have done likewise.

A NEW political party is to be started, Philadelphia being selected as its birthplace, the main object being to check undesirable immigration. It will be known as the American party.

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS T. CRAVEN, of the United States Navy, retired, died at the Charleston Navy Yard, at Boston, Mass., a few days ago, of heart disease, aged 80 years.

South and West.

OLIVER ATKINS, aged 5, deliberately killed Willie Hawkins, aged 3, at Memphis, Tenn., by shooting him through the heart with a revolver.

JERRY WHITE (colored), imprisoned at Valentine, Neb., for brutally assaulting an aged white lady, was taken from jail by a body of masked men and hanged to a telegraph pole.

EX-STATE TREASURER VINCENT, of Alabama, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for embezzlement.

A FIRE has destroyed the business part of Degraaf, Ohio, a town of 1,200 inhabitants.

THE Republican State Committee of Virginia has issued a long address to the people of that State, signed by ex-Senator William Mahone as Chairman.

THE Aurora, the largest wooden vessel on the Great Lakes, has just been launched at Cleveland. Her length is 310 feet.

Washington.

A COMING postoffice report will show that there are 55,157 postoffices of all grades in the United States, and that there were 53,079 postmasters of all grades appointed during the past year.

WILLIAM M. NIXON has been appointed by the President United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

THE total number of immigrants arrived at the ports of the United States from the principal foreign countries, except from Canada and Mexico, during July, was 39,080, against 31,348 the same time last year.

TOTAL value of exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended July 31, 1887, was $712,768,560, against $641,875,745 during the previous twelve months.

THE Treasury Department has decided that animals imported free of duty for breeding purposes need not necessarily be herdbook stock.

PRIVATE SHEPHERD, of the 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is to get over $10,000 back pension for a wound on Washington's Birthday, 1864, from an accidental discharge of a comrade's musket.

PROFESSOR LANGLEY, who was brought on from Allegheney City, Penn., a few months ago to act as Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, will succeed the late Prof. Baird as the head of the institution.

THE President has been invited to visit thirty-seven different cities and towns during his trip to the South and West in October.

Foreign.

A SPECIAL proclamation issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland "proclaims" the Irish National League, which is declared to "promote and excite to acts of violence and intimidation," and to be "dangerous."

THREE prominent officers of the Ameer of Afghanistan's army have been executed for traitorous conspiracy.

THE marriage of the Emperor of China has been postponed for two years, owing to the illness of the Emperor.

DURING a regatta on the Thames, below London Bridge, about thirty-five spectators clambered upon a hay-laden barge. The ropes holding the tarpaulin cover gave way, and all except one of the spectators were thrown into the river and seventeen were drowned.

A HEAVY rain storm caused an inundation of many streets in the city of Mexico.

THE Cabinet of Peru has resigned.

WILLIAM OLDS, United States Consul at Brockville, Ontario, is dead. He had been for many years an editor at Richmond, Va.

TWO men—Messrs. Lefevre and Le Fleur—accompanied by three ladies and four children, were crossing the river near Boucherville, Canada, when their boat upset. The men swam ashore, but the women and children were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

A NEW YORK pilot-boat lost three of her men during a heavy gale.

MRS. SARAH JACKSON, wife of Andrew Jackson, Jr., and mistress of the White House during President Jackson's second term, died at "The Hermitage," in Nashville, a few days ago, aged 81 years.

THE Iowa Republican State Convention at Des Moines renominated Governor Larrabee. The platform condems the National Administration, favors a protective tariff and approves the Inter-State Commerce law.

THE Maryland Republican State Convention, held in Baltimore, nominated a full ticket, headed by Walter B. Brooks for Governor. John K. Cowan, leader of the Citizens' Reform League, made a speech promising the support of the Independents.

Two trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided not far from Wheeling, W. Va. An engineer and a fireman were killed, and fifteen emigrants were seriously hurt.

MRS. CLEVELAND has returned to the White House after a pleasant vacation in Massachusetts.

R. R. BROONER, a clerk in the Pension Office, and Colonel Allen Rutherford, a Claim agent, have been arrested on the charge of stealing Government records from the files.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the Irish editor and Home Rule leader, has been served with a summons under the Coercion bill, for making inflammatory speeches in Ireland.

JUDGE POTTER, of the New York Supreme Court, has granted a stay of proceedings to Jacob Sharp. The condemned ex-President of the Broadway Horse-Car Company has been incarcerated in Ludlow street jail, New York, awaiting a decision. The stay was granted on the ground that part of the evidence on Sharp's trial was inadmissible. The case now goes to the New York Court of Appeals.

THE First National Bank, of Dansville, N. Y., has suspended.

THE city stables adjoining the City Hall at Topeka, Kan., were burned, and Colonel G. O. Graves, a prominent German attorney, perished in the flames. The origin of the fire is attributed to the Anarchists.

JOHN MYRICK (colored) was hanged to a tree by people of his own race in Henry County, Ala., for assaulting a white lady.

THE total amount of trade dollars redeemed so far is in round numbers 7,800,000.

INSPECTOR W. DIMOND, of the Washington Bureau of Animal Industry, says that pleuro-pneumonia is spread through adjacent counties from the New York City stock yards, and that the disease cannot be stamped out unless Congress appropriates a large sum of money for that purpose.

WINKELMAYER, the giant, who was said to be the largest man in the world, has died in Austria.

GREAT destitution prevails in the region about Fort Chippewyan, Manitoba, and several cases of cannibalism are reported. One old woman at Little Red River admitted having killed and eaten her whole family. Starvation and cannibalism are also reported from Mackenzie River.

THERE were 7,558 photographers in the United States in 1870 and 9,990 in 1880. There are now about 11,000 persons engaged in the photographing business in this country.

A GREAT FORTUNE

Left to the Post Trader at the Boston Navy Yard.

How $23,250,000 Were Acquired By a Grand-Aunt in Java.

A grand-aunt of Louis De Beck, the "post trader" at the Navy Yard in Boston, has left an immense property in Java, valued at 62,000,000 guilders, or about $23,250,000. This wealth, says a Boston dispatch to the New York *Sun*, is to be divided between seventeen cousins, and Louis De Beck is one of the fortunate seventeen. He is the only one who lives in this country. The others live in his native land, Belgium. De Beck has known for ten years past of the prize that was coming to him, and has waited patiently for the disbursement of the money. A short time ago he received the notice that calls him to Belgium to receive his share of the property. He will sail soon with his family, and will return in the winter and settle down to a life of luxury in Boston.

The beginning of this strange story dates back nearly a century. In about the year 1810 Marie Von Water was employed in the family of Lagassa, a merchant prince of Rotterdam, who owned vast coffee plantations in Java, and who had established an enormous trade between that port and Rotterdam. The cargoes for his ships consisted entirely of coffee from the Java plantations, which were prepared for the market by several hundred slaves. This merchant had only one son, and he became enamored of his father's pretty servant, and asked her to marry him. The father interposed no objections, and the young people were married. Soon after the marriage the father and the young couple sailed for Java, and spent the rest of their lives on the plantation. The father died in a few years, and the son succeeded to his vast estates and managed the property so shrewdly that it increased in value. He died in 1853, leaving one child, a son, and his widow. For several years the widow took a personal interest in managing the plantation for the benefit of her child, but in 1869 the boy died. The heart-broken woman lost all interest in her great wealth and left it to her overseers to care for. In 1875 she died, having lived to the ripe old age of ninety-four years. The plantations were in the Holland colony, and the Government took possession for the benefit of the heirs. The family on the husband's side was extinct, and as the Government did not know where to look for the other relatives, the plantation was then run in the interest of the Holland Government.

At the time of the Widow Lagassa's death she owned the vast plantation and more than four hundred slaves in Java, seventy-four ships, half a dozen barks and several smaller coasting vessels, together with extensive warehouses in Rotterdam. A captain of one of the ships was the first to give information that led to the discovery of the rightful heir. His mother knew that the Widow Lagassa's maiden name was Marie Von Water, and mentioned that fact to her son. The Captain knew a family named Von Waters in Rotterdam, and the next time he touched at that point, which was in 1877, he told these friends that it might be well for them to look up their family history and see if they were not entitled to some of the property that was held by the Holland Government. Then it was that Mr. De Beck heard of his good fortune, and he thanked his lucky stars that his grand-aunt was Marie Von Water Lagassa. He and his wife were in Bruges, Belgium, having gone across the water on a visit to relatives. They were quietly chatting, when suddenly the bell was rung so violently that the rope was nearly broken. Before the door could be opened by the family it was burst in by several excited men who rushed up the stairs into the room where the astonished family were standing. A hasty glance showed them that their visitors were relatives. Everybody spoke at once. The men were crazy with excitement. Finally they became calmer, and told the story of the vast wealth awaiting them. They "counted noses," and found that seventeen cousins were entitled to equal shares in the property. They sent out for their friends and spent the night in merrymaking. They didn't then know the value of the property, but they knew that it would bring a good many thousand guilders to each of them. An eminent lawyer was engaged to investigate the case in their interests. They easily proved their relationship to the deceased owner of the plantations. The lawyer presented the case to the Belgian government, supported by all the necessary legal papers and proofs. After considerable official correspondence between the Belgian and the Holland Governments, the latter signified its willingness to pay a just sum for the property, with interest for the time it has been in its hands. The Belgian Government sent Mr. Henry M. Stanly, the American explorer, to appraise the property in Java. He fixed the valued at 62,000,000 guilders, equal to about $23,250,000 of our money. The Holland Government offers no objection to paying that sum, and a few months ago the necessary papers transferring the property was signed. Now all that remains for the interested parties is to affix their signatures to the papers, and receive their share of the money accrued. The principal with the interest will amount to nearly $2,000,000 for each person. Mr. De Beck is, of course, happy in the prospect of receiving so much money, but he has not yet given up his old work.

MR. DE BECK is about forty years old, a pleasant-faced, well-built man of medium height. He is of dark complexion, and has dark eyes, dark, curly hair and dark moustache. His face and speech shows that he is a foreigner, but he speaks the English language very well. His hands show that he has worked all his life, and he says he has had no time to devote to his education.

UNITED LABOR PARTY.

Summary of the Proceedings of the Syracuse Convention.

The State Convention of the United Labor Party of New York, held at Syracuse, lasted three days. Henry George and Rev. Dr. McGlynn took a prominent part in the proceedings.

On the first day a temporary organization was effected. On the second day the Convention organized with John McMackin as Permanent Chairman. The Committee on Credentials reported against the claims of all Socialists to seats in the Convention. After debate all the Socialists who claimed seats were turned out of the Convention.

On the third day the following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Henry George, of New York; for Comptroller, Victor A. Wilder, of Brooklyn, Kings County; for Treasurer, Patrick H. Cummins, of Amsterdam, Montgomery County; for Attorney-General, Denis C. Feely, of Rochester, Monroe County; for State Engineer and Surveyor, Syivanus H. Sweet, of Broome County, formerly of Albany.

The platform favors two distinct and radical changes in the political and economic administration of our Government. It proposes "abolishing all taxes on industry and its products," and, "by the taxation of land values to the exclusion of improvements, to devote to the common use and benefit those values which, arising not from the exertion of the individual but from the growth of society, belong to the community as a whole."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

KEY WEST, Fla., is recovering from the scourge of yellow fever.

IN THE city of Akron, Ohio, 60,000,000 matches are made daily.

THE Canadian Minister of Justice favors an enlarged extradition treaty between Canada and the United States.

LOCUSTS have devoured most of the corn and sugar cane in Yucatan, and associations have been formed to exterminate the pests.

RUSSIA will celebrate, on October 30th, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of her first railroad. That country now has 17,000 miles of railroad.

FIVE THOUSAND Indians are expected at Tacoma, Washington Territory, to assist in picking the hop crop. Some of them come from Alaska.

THE flame in a prairie fire in Manhattan, Ill., reached a height of twenty or thirty feet at times, and the fire spread faster than a man could run.

TOKIO, Japan, is about to be rebuilt, and the harbor is to be enlarged. Brick structures will be erected along all the principal streets of the town.

THE Prince of Siam says he will introduce type-writers into that country if they can be made to write Siamese, which has eighty four letters in the alphabet.

IT is said to cost about $8,000 for a family to spend the season at Newport—$3,000 for a cottage, $1,500 for horses, $1,500 for servants and marketing, and $2,000 for clothes.

THERE were 706 fire alarms in the city of New York through the quarter last ended, and 385 of the fires were caused by carelessness. Smokers were responsible for 59, and fireworks for 19.

CINCINNATI is to have a monument to the memory of President Harrison. Artists are now at work on the designs, and a selection will soon be made. The statue will be unveiled in the fall of 1888, on the centennial of the city of Cincinnati.

A STEAMSHIP BURNED.

A Passing Vessel Rescues All On Board Save Thirteen.

The big ocean steamship City of Montreal, of the Inman line, was destroyed, by fire during her last voyage from New York to Queenstown. There were no first-class passengers on board. She had a crew of 94; intermediate passengers, 25; steerage, 125. She was loaded with cotton. Her value was estimated at $375,000, and her cargo was said to have been worth $350,000 more. A special cable dispatch from London to the New York *World* gives the following particulars of the steamship's loss and the rescue of most of the passengers and crew, who had taken to the boats, by a passing vessel:

It appears that everything went well with the City of Montreal until last Wednesday night. The weather until then was fine. At about 10 o'clock that night the cry of fire was given throughout the ship. Most of the passengers had turned in early, as is the custom aboard ship, and some were in their first sleep, from which they were rudely aroused. The smoke, which increased very rapidly, began to fill the cabins and to darken the lights throughout the ship. In a very short time all the passengers were dressed and on deck. The seat of the fire was in the after main hold, among a large number of cotton bales, and the utmost activity and energy was being displayed by the captain, with his officers and men, in seeking out the locality of the fire and in pouring down water to extinguish it. It seemed to be so far conquered that it permitted of being covered up, the captain hoping to keep the fire under with a view of running the ship to the nearest port, which was St. John's, Newfoundland, about four hundred miles off. The course was shaped for this, but the lull in the smouldering fire proved delusive, for though checked in the after hatch it unexpectedly burst out in another hatch midway in the ship, and from the force and violence of the combustion it soon became evident that all hopes of saving the ship were at an end.

Attention was then promptly given to the only means of rescue—by the boats. There were eight on board—four lifeboats and four pinnaces—capable of carrying, without undue strain, but with little room to spare, all on board. All available hands were set to work in their different spheres to prepare provisions, to free the running gear, to see to the state of the boats and to hold all in readiness.

At about 8 o'clock in the morning the fire had so gained that the inevitable moment had come to leave the ship. All the passengers were assembled on deck, each one incased in a life preserver, presenting pictures of human misery and almost helpless despair, such as words cannot describe. Mothers clasped to their bosoms with a fervency proportioned to the danger their helpless children, and husbands and wives embraced each other for what they felt to be in all probability the last time.

By an oversight which was the fault of the persons themselves, a few of the passengers and crew were left behind in the burning ship because they had gone aft instead of to the fore part of the vessel and were hidden from sight by dense clouds of smoke, but they were in due time discovered and rescued, two boats putting back against great peril. Thus all were freed from the danger of burning, and had only to face the milder danger of drowning. By careful forethought and clever management, and rare good luck as well, every boat was safely cleared from the dangerous proximity to the ship and all had got at least a fair start, with equal chances.

Among the nineteen at first left on board there was a fine, brave young fellow belonging to the ship, by name William Mitchell Coward, who thought he would take a last survey of the horizon from the vantage ground of the bridge.

To his joy he discerned and reported the appearance of the masts of a ship just rising within the range of vision. A moment's careful survey with the aid of the Captain's field glass discovered that the approaching vessel was a bark under full sail. This vessel so fortunately sighted was steered for under directions given by a seaman who had noted her bearing for some time. It was rowing upon faith, for the vessel could not be seen over the tops of the high rolling waves.

One boat, however, was lost sight of by others. She contained the steward, ship's interpreter, four seamen and seven passengers. The boat was not full of occupants, and those who were in it are regarded as having been guilty of cowardice and selfishness in leaving the burning ship without a full load while they were ignorant of whether any other passengers remained on board to perish in the flames.

A vessel which now hove in sight and in which all hope was now centered proved to be the steamer York City, Captain Benn, bound from Baltimore to London. She was attracted to the scene by the huge flames which illuminated sea and sky for miles around. The crew of the York City did all in their power to secure the safety of the laden boats, and with care and skill rescued their occupants from their dangerous position. They were safely housed on board with the exception of the boat already referred to as lost.

At 1 p. m. Friday the York City transferred the rescued party to the tug Lord Bandon, of Queenstown harbor, and shortly afterwards the rescuing steamer resumed her voyage to London, while the shipwrecked crew and passengers were brought on shore at Queenstown.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MR. GLADSTONE has agreed to drive the first pile of a bridge across the Dee.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the noted colored orator, arrived recently in this country from Europe.

THE Sultan of Turkey gets along on the modest income of $10,000,000 a year. He is thirty-eight years old.

A. S. ABELL, the senior proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun*, is eighty-one years old and many times a millionaire.

JOHN C. NEW, ex-Treasurer of the United States, has wholly recovered from the paralytic stroke he sustained last winter. Mr. New is proprietor of the Indianpolis *Journal*.

MRS. PERRY, the widow of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, is living quietly at Stratford, Conn. Although beyond forescore, she is still active and her faculties are not greatly impaired.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER has made a contract by which she is to write an extended series of articles for newspapers and magazines, intended especially for women, and discussing dress, society, education and marriage.

JOSEPH FRANCIS, the famous inventor of life saving apparatus, who has long been a resident of New Jersey, has gone to San Diego, California, to live permanently. Mr. Francis is now eighty years old. He is accompanied by his son, who is past fifty years old.

EX-GOVERNOR HOADLY of Ohio is so delighted with New York that he is building a $10,000 residence. Governor Hoadly lost the major portion of his fortune in becoming a bondsman in the Archbishop Purcell estate settlement in Ohio, but he is now enjoying a lucrative practice in New York.

COLOROW, the Ute Chief who has been making the disturbance in Colorado, is an enormous old savage weighing 300 pounds. He has never been satisfied with the government and has been more or less rebellious all his life. He used to visit Denver very often, and one occasion went to Governor McCook's office and became rather insolent. Governor McCook kicked Colorow out of his office and down a flight of stairs into the street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

NINE London theatres are managed by women.

A BASEBALL comedy called "A Home Run" will paralyze the country next season.

MARY ANDERSON has postponed her return to America until after another season.

MISS KATE FIELD is the first person who has ever delivered a public lecture in Alaska.

WITH the exception of Kyrle Bellew, there will be none but Americans in Mrs. James Brown Potter's company.

MINSTREL companies abound among the engagements for the early weeks of the theatrical season about to open.

THE novels "She" and "Allan Quartermain" have bath been dramatized, and will probably be produced in New York this autumn.

CHARLES DICKENS, Archibald Forbes and Max O'Rell, from abroad, and Milburn, the blind chaplain, are the prominent lecturers in this country for next season.

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH is staying with Hans von Buelow, for the purpose of studying with that famous conductor some vocal and instrumental novelties which he intends to produce in New York next season.

IF an American girl will go abroad to study operatic music, says Grace Greenwood, let her first go to Italy, especially to Lamberti of Milan, to learn the true Italian method, then to Paris for technique and acting, and then to London to make money.

FRAULEIN LILLI LEHMANN paid over $3,000 as her fine for leaving Berlin last winter and singing in America. Her earnings were sufficient, however, to permit her to pay double the amount without feeling it. A successful vocalist earns $1,000 with very little trouble.

THE organ of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, is built in the new open style, displaying all the pipes. It is 45 feet high, 26 feet wide and 14 feet deep. There are four pairs of bellows, worked by four men. Patent vacuum pallets overcome the great wind pressure and make the touch easy and pliable. The organ is very powerful and sweet at once.

PICKED UP AT SEA.

The Burned City of Montreal's Missing People Rescued.

The Boat Which Contained Them Adrift for Five Days.

The burned steamship City of Montreal's missing boat was picked up at sea, and the seven passengers and six members of the crew who were in it are safe and well. The rescue was made by a German vessel named the Mathilde, which has arrived at Falmouth, England, with the thirteen survivors on board. The party was rescued five days after the burning of the City of Montreal.

The survivors say that on the first day after leaving the steamer they experienced very rough weather. They had a plentiful supply of bread and meat, but very little water. As a consequence they suffered badly from thirst. The weather was hot, and this greatly contributed to their discomfort. When rescued they were almost exactly in the middle of the Atlantic.

The boat was picked up by the brigantine Mathilde, from Campeche. The rescued men say that when their boat left the burning steamer there were fifteen persons on board. Finding it too crowded two persons jumped aboard another boat. There was only half a keg of water in the boat, and that was bad. There was no sail aboard, and no means for signaling passing vessels. The boat was nearly swamped twice, and the men had a hard struggle to keep her afloat by baling.

On Thursday they sighted a steamer and pulled toward her, signaling with a jacket and a handkerchief, but the steamer passed on without seeing them. On Friday they sighted another steamer at a great distance. On Saturday they sighted another steamer and pulled toward it, and found that it was the City of Montreal, still burning. They tried to board her to obtain more water, but her plates were too hot. They drifted until Monday, when they were rescued by the Mathilde. They laud the kindness of the Mathilde's captain and crew.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE cotton crop in the South is the greatest ever seen.

THE spring and axle manufacturers are forming a national association.

LUMBER manufacturers, tool makers, hardware dealers, shoe manufacturers, and stove dealers are all doing a good business.

IT has been noticed that workingmen travel less from town to town this year than ever before. Everything points to a prosperous year for the toilers.

THE annual convention of the National Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union will begin in Washington the second week in November.

THE Mexican Central Railroad Company, whose engineers went on strike recently, has secured all the engineers necessary to run all their trains, and the strike has practically failed.

W. T. COLEMAN, of San Francisco, appears to enjoy a monopoly of the salmon canning industry on the Oregon coast. His profits for this season alone are estimated at upward of $450,000.

IT is noticeable that very few strikes occur in the fall season. At this period workmen generally labor steadily so as to prepare for the hard times that may possibly come during the winter.

TABLES presented in the last annual report of the Labor Bureau of Ohio show that the average yearly cost of subsistence of 1,866 individuals is $46.79, or 12.83 cents per day: that is, about four and a quarter cents a meal.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad employes have been granted a national charter by the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. The work of organizing a national trade district will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

THE annual report of the American Order of Carpenters and Joiners shows that the total receipts for the year amount to $30,025.44. The expenditures were $10,410.78, and the benefits paid to members and relatives of deceased members amounted to $16,275.16, leaving cash in hand, $3,333.65.

DAN WILCOX, a nine-year-old boy, took a little girl out in a boat for a row on the river at Cincinnati. The swell of a passing steamer upset the boat, but the boy, who could swim like a fish, seized his companion and swam to a rope fastened to a barge, from which position both children were soon rescued.

AMONG the recent graduates of the Woman's Medical College in New York City is Kin Yamet, a Chinese girl, who had taken the highest position that has been in its hands. The Belgian Government sent Mr. Henry M. Stanly, the American explorer, to appraise the property in Java. He fixed the valued at 62,000,000 guilders, equal to about $23,250,000 of our money. The Holland Government offers no objection to paying that sum, and a few months ago the necessary papers transferring the property was signed. Now all that remains for the interested parties is to affix their signatures to the papers, and receive their share of the money accrued. The principal with the interest will amount to nearly $2,000,000 for each person. Mr. De Beck is, of course, happy in the prospect of receiving so much money, but he has not yet given up his old work.

MRS. MARY SMITH, a seventy-six-year-old beggar, was run down by a wagon in Boston and killed recently. When the remains were taken in charge it was found that Mrs. Smith had left an estate valued at $25,000 and a will bequeathing $6,000 to charitable purposes.

THE new Tay bridge was opened for traffic recently, seven and a half years after the destruction of its predecessor in the terrible December storm. The second structure is far stronger and bears a double line of rails, the cost also being double that of the first bridge. It is rather over two miles long, and rests on eighty-six piers, with spans varying from fifty-eight feet to 245 feet. Shipping going up the river to Perth will not be interfered with by the bridge, as it is seventy-seven feet above high-water mark. Severe tests of stability were applied to the bridge before it was opened.

FRANK VINCENT, author of "The Land of the White Elephant," is just returned from a 55,000-mile journey in South America. He will publish the story of his travels. He says the cost of traveling is considerably greater than in Europe, but not quite so much as in the United States. American money is best on the northern and western coasts, and British gold on the eastern. In the two cities of Ecuador the bills of the national bank in one are discounted 25 per cent. in the other; and the paper money of Peru, par value at 100 cents, passes current for 4 cents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef, good to prime	6¾		8
Calves, com'n to prime	5½	@	8
Sheep	4	@	4¾
Lambs	6	@	7¼
Hogs—Live	4⅛	@	5⅛
Dressed	7⅜	@	7⅝
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 10	@	4 25
West, good to choice	3 15	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red	79¾	@	80
Rye—State	52	@	56
Barley—State	60	@	75
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	47½	@	50¼
Oats—White State	34¼	@	34¾
Mixed Western	33	@	33
Hay—Med. to prime	85	@	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam	6 65	@	7 00
Butter—State Creamery	—	@	25
Dairy	21	@	23
West. Im. Creamery	16½	@	20
Factory	12½	@	17½
Cheese—State Factory	11	@	12
Skims	8	@	9¾
Western	7	@	8½
Eggs—State and Penn	17	@	17½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 50	@	4 00
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 50	@	3 75
Lambs—Western	5 25	@	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 50	@	5 60
Flour	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	81¾	@	82
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	46¾	@	47
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	29½	@	30
Barley—State	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	8	@	14
Hogs—Live	5½	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7¼
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	12 00	@	12 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 75	@	4 90
Corn—High Mixed	54	@	55
Oats—Extra White	37	@	38
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	—	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	5½
Lambs	6	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	6¾	@	7
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	79½	@	79¾
Corn—State Yellow	50	@	52
Oats Mixed	32	@	32½
Rye—State	52½	@	53
Butter Creamery Extra	—	@	34
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	12	@	12¾

The Corean Army.

A Corean soldier wears first his full Corean costume of white cotton, loose, baggy and comfortably flapping in each breeze. Over this undress uniform he puts a pair of purple cotton trousers and a short black coat bound with red worsted braid. His black felt hat is bordered with the same braid, and the red tapes tie it fast under his chin. He wears a cartridge belt and a tobacco pouch, and carries his Remington rifle in any way that seems convenient to him at the time—at shoulder arms, upside down, or caught in the middle of the stock, like a dude cane. He carries his long-stemmed Corean pipe in the gun-barrel, and, while marching through the streets or at parade rest, uses his fan vigorously.

To see the Corean army in its glory, one should witness one of the king's processions when his majesty goes out to visit one of his palaces or worship his ancestral tombs and tablets. Every few weeks there is a stir at the announcement that the king will leave the palace on a certain day and progress by a certain route. There is excitement among the mandarins then, and the sheds and houses that have been permitted to grow up in th streets are swept away over night. The streets resume their proper width, and the king, being none the wiser, thinks that his capital always wears that look. A trail of red sand is sprinkled in the middle of the street to mark the royal route, and the army musters and the populace assembles along that line. The king's processions are as brilliant and picturesque in some ways as anything that other capitals can offer, and such a Corean fete day is worth coming far to see. The people alone in their white, pale blue, bright red and green clothes give picturesqueness and color to the scene, and when every dingy wall, tiled or thatch roof, and every open space is kaleidoscopic with them, it hardly needs the gorgeousness of the army, the palace guards, and the mandarins' suits to add to the scene.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Cutting Glass With Scissors.

The way in which glass may best be cut with scissors is told in the *Pottery Gazette:* Glass may be cut under water with great ease, to almost any shape, with a pair of shears or strong scissors. Two things are necessary for success. First, the glass must be kept quite level in the water while the scissors are applied; and secondly, to avoid risk, it is better to perform the cutting by taking off small pieces at the corners and along the edges, and to reduce the shape gradually to that required. The softer glasses cut the best, and the scissors need not be very sharp.

Disappointed Mules.

A dispatch from Rapid City says that a hail-storm passed over there the other day which killed all the mules in a wagon-train belonging to the Northwestern Transportation company. This statement needs a little explanation. Of course the hailstones didn't really kill the mules, but when the first ones struck them every blessed mule turned around and kicked himself in two trying to reach the cloud. It is the first time on record that a mule ever kicked at anything he didn't hit.—*Dakota Bell.*

A farmer who has known of twenty-forest trees being struck by lightning, says that nine were oaks, seven poplars, four maples, three